The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

FORESHADOWINGS OF DOOM FOR THE POLITICAL POWER OF SLAVERY.

One of the clearest proofs that the affairs of this world are controlled by a righteous, moral Governor, is seen in the fact that every wrong system contains the power which will work its ruin, and every wrong doer is seen weaving with his own hands the net by which he is snared at length. In the preparation and rendering of retributions which belong to earth, two things are often so plain as to attract general attention; a fatuity of mind in the workers of iniquity, by which in all their schemes they seem to choose the very means best fitted for their defeat, and the manifestation of a overruling intelligence in the ordering of those which makes destruction sure.

The solemn interest which we feel in tracing the agency of some great crime, is caused mainly by the consciousness that an unseen hand is spreading the toils in which the perpetrator will be certainly taken at last. The great dread which sometimes overwhelms the soul of the murderer, is not so much a fear of mere human skill or effort, as an apprehension that God himself is arraying all agencies against him, so that his best devised plans for concealment and escape will prove the very means of exposure and punishment. These principles are as applicable to wrong political actions as to individuals, and the history of the attempts of the slave power to subdue the North and bring the whole country into subjection to its own perpetual dictatorship, shows in the most conclusive manner, that He who rules the destinies of nations has sealed it for ruin, and is guiding it surely to its end, and that its chief supporters in selecting the means of its defence, have chosen precisely those best adapted to render its downfall certain.

The lesson which this history in some of its main features presents may be profitably studied both by the North and South, for it foreshadows the end of our national controversy too clearly to admit of mistake. If we look at the main events of the struggle, we cannot resist the conclusion that not only is the zeal set, but that the leaders of the slave power have been, and still are, the chosen instruments of its ruin.

At the time when John Quincy Adams undertook to vindicate the right of petition, the country was comparatively at peace in regard to the institutions and policy of the South. The people of the North knew little of the character of slavery or of the spirit and designs of the Southern leaders. Had the Southern statesmen of that day, combined their wisdom to devise the best method of laying bare to all the world, the true character of their system, to arouse attention to the offensive spirit of their policy, and make it the universal subject of thought and discussion, they could have contrived nothing so admirably fitted to produce these results, to the very method which they adopted to shut out the light and render discussion impossible.

The Atherton gag, and the assault upon Mr Adams rendered it inevitable that the whole in Senate of Congress, and of parties should be thenceforth used to arouse and enlighten the people, and now every schoolboy of the North is familiar with the character of Slavery and the designs of its leaders, and beyond all other topics it has been since the subject of Congressional debate.

The statements which have been made in regard to the secret history of the Foote Resolution which gave rise to the debate between Mr. Webster, and Mr. Hayne, present another instance in which Southern leaders seem to have been guided on to ruin by an unseen hand while they thought themselves most wise. The double object of that Resolution as has been said, was to separate the West from the East, and by an affiliation of the South and the West, and a suitable system of internal improvements, direct the commerce of the Mississippi valley to the Southern seaboard. Hence the blow struck upon Eastern character, institutions and policy; and hence, also, the proposed liberal policy toward the West in regard to the public lands.

The result is known. The South was most signally defeated, and the very measure by which she proposed to cripple the Northern cities bound the West and the East together by inseparable connections, and has built up empires in the Great Valley which pour their whole wealth into the cities of the North.

Again, to remedy this mistake, and contract this Northwestern development the South deemed it necessary to provide new territory for the expansion of the slave system, forgetting that a living thing only can grow, and that slavery is only a death and a decay. Texas was, therefore, forced upon the North, the raw material, as was thought, out of which to manufacture at leisure and to order, at least four slave States. The fatal nature of this acquisition begins now to appear. Whether now to divide Texas, in order to save one slave State, or run the risk of yielding all to free labor, is the question which the South has on its hands at present—a very pretty subject on which to exercise her skill.

Before the present could be foreseen, however, the South, intoxicated with supposed success, and with visions of new born slave States, brought on the further dismemberment of Mexico, by which she secured at once the whole Pacific slope for freedom—and has also rendered inevitable the formation of more free states in what was Northern Mexico. In the mean time the Northern mind needed to be agitated and embittered anew, in preparation for coming events, and Southern statesmen seem again to have been stirred by some power above themselves, to forge another instrument for the destruction of their power. They contrived and madly insisted upon the Fugitive Slave Bill, than which nothing could have been thought of better fitted to goad the North, and arouse a spirit of hostility and retaliation—and just when the Northern people were thoroughly stirred, and it needed but another act of aggression and injustice to prepare them for action, then the Missouri Compromise was destroyed, in the absurd expectation that the slave system could extend itself northward. As the result, Kansas is free, and she is likely to offer *two* young free states for the acceptance of the South.

Again southern leaders have insisted upon the southern route for the Pacific Railroad, and have resisted all action until their own favorite project can be secured. But the same fatality attends even this scheme of the South. It begins to appear as if the opening of this railway would only prove the means of introducing more easily, and quickly, the men and institutions of the North, and so insure a cordon of free states along the whole Southwestern border. Nor is this fear a groundless one. As in every previous step of her policy, the South is snared in her own devices.

Another instance is afforded by the manner in which the South has cherished and defended the domestic slave trade. She has nourished it into a most important branch of commerce; but how little did she foresee that in so doing, she was building up two conflicting interests that would in the end divide her counsels.

Just when the high price of slaves so presses upon the extreme South, as to render the reopening of the slave trade desirable, the northern *producers* of slaves are ready to unite with the free North and declare that it shall not be done.

As a final result, just when the leaders of the extreme South were exulting over their supposed victories, they are beginning to awake to the consciousness that they have lost all, and have been singing triumphs while on their march to political ruin—and worse than all, at the very time when the whole strength of the South is needed to sustain the fire eating wing, the Northern border States are coming into sympathy with the free North, and are inviting the skill and capital of the free laborer, and far and wide the significant question is spreading is not free labor more profitable than that of the slave? Such are some of the foreshadowings of doom for the slave power as a political despotism.

Every blow aimed at free labor has smitten back fatally upon the smiter. Under the guidance of a higher power it has been working out its own ruin while consummate skill, and far sighted politicians, both North and South, are beginning to adjust themselves to the changed aspects of the future—they see already that the slave power is virtually dethroned, and that the Government must soon be administered upon a national basis.

From the Ohio State Journal.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has an article on the slave trade at the South, in which the editor very reasonably remarks:

"We can readily see how Southern men may oppose the opening of the African Slave Trade with the Southern States, upon the question of economy, but we cannot see how Southern men, believing the institution of slavery to be a Heaven appointed and wise institution, both for master and slave, denounce the introduction of more slaves into the South, as an infamous crime."

There is no avoiding the conclusion arrived at in the articles on the subject in this paper. If slavery is right anywhere, it is right everywhere. If slaves are held by the same tenure as other property, they are entitled to the same government protection, and the owners cannot be deprived of their property. The principles, now declared, that slavery is right in itself, and is protected by the constitution in all the territories of the United States, and our law of Congress declaring slavery on the ocean piracy, form the most glaring contradiction that ever existed in any government, civilized or savage. Is not the ocean, as much as the land, territory of the United States, as far as the jurisdiction of government over its own citizens is concerned? Why is slavery so very amphibious a principle, that it lives on U. S. territories on land, but dies under U. S. jurisdiction on the water? This glaring inconsistency cannot exist. There are but two roads out of it. One is the establishment of slavery universally. The other is the restoration of the only true principle that slavery is always wrong, that it is only tolerated in the slave States, and is piracy everywhere under the jurisdiction of the general government. All common sense and sound reason declare the latter, but in the South, interest requires the former, and this is the course the *Enquirer* takes. Starting on the basis that trade in American negroes is right, its argument is logical against the right of Congress to suppress it. Our limits prevent extracting more than enough to show the general tenor of the argument.

"The Constitution gives Congress the power to 'define and punish piracy and felonies on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.' Now, buying negroes in Africa, or even stealing them there, is neither piracy or felony committed on the continent of Africa, but cannot be on 'the high seas.' Under this power Congress has declared that 'murder or robbery, committed on the high seas, or in any river, haven or bay, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State—or any offence, which, if committed within the body of the country, would, by the laws of the United States be punishable with death—should be adjudged to be piracy and felony, and punishable with death.' This is a definition germain to the law of nations, and hence within the provisions of the Constitution. But, not satisfied with this definition, Congress has extended piracy to *include* slave trading, and with the exercise of the same power, could include the trade in opium under the definition of piracy. The power to 'define' piracy is not to say what offense *shall be* piracy, but what offenses *are* piracy *by the law of nations*. The framers of the Constitution never meant that Congress should punish the trade in *unenslaved* negroes, while it protected the trade in enslaved negroes.

"The African slave trade is not 'an offense against the law of nations,' for every nation has at one time or another encouraged and protected it."

In an article on the slaver Wanderer, copied into this paper from the Savannah *Republican*, the editor remarked, with apparent unpolitality, that no one ever entered into the slave trade to establish a principle. The *Enquirer* takes the opposite view of the affair. It declares that many honorable men believe the laws prohibiting the slave trade unconstitutional; they expect no relief from Congress, and look to the Supreme Court, "but constitutional points can only arise before the Supreme Court, through the instrumentality of a 'case,' and a 'case' involving the constitutionality of these laws can only arise out of their violation. This violation has been made, not from the hope of pecuniary gain, but as a means of deciding a question which they believe involves submission to an unconstitutional (and hence not binding) law, or dissolution of the Union to avoid the consequences resulting from submission to an unconstitutional precedent."

Hence it seems there is a principle involved in the matter, on which depends the permanency of the Union. If, after all the labor that has been expended in saving the Union, it is now brought to the brink of a precipice by the arrival of this, perhaps bogus, slaver, *Wanderer*, the "let her slide" sentiment, attributed to Mr. Banks, may become a relief. What is the stability of a Union worth, that can be knocked out of its propriety by a single cargo of Africans? The *Enquirer* concludes a long article as follows:

"But there are many other issues involved in the revision of the laws now prohibiting the slave trade, which we desire to be made, and which we believe will be accomplished by the discussion in the 'Echo' and 'wanderer' questions.

"We hope this discussion will liberate our country from the "entangling alliance" of the slave trade treaties. We hope this discussion will wipe from the statute books those laws which now cast dishonorable reflections upon the institution of slavery, by the punishment they inflict upon those who may engage in it. We hope this discussion may prohibit American national vessels from pursuing and capturing the vessels of any nation other than the United States, who may be engaged in the foreign slave trade. If any other nation desires to engage in it, we have no objection, and we want to see the United States occupy this position: saying to the world *"slavery is right,* and the sooner you introduce it the better for your national health." We prohibit our own citizens from bringing any more slaves from Africa, not that we believe it to be wrong, but because we believe, from economical principles, that we have enough here already."

The "Berkle" of the Supreme court "is willing," undoubtedly. That institution, high exalted above popular prejudice, can discover slavery somewhere: an excellent tonic for the health; the black drop; the "rhubarb senna and purgative drug" to purge away the evils of the nation.

But it is the fate of the attempt to establish slavery on principle, to gain nothing but a tread mill progress. The more it is established in theory, the more glaring its inconsistencies become. All slaves have at some time been stolen. Successive shiftings of the plunder do not void the owner's right to his property, and the owner is ever present to assert it. If the Supreme Court declares the slave trade legal and proper, the negroes, stolen in Africa, may be bought of their native chiefs or traders and transported to America, shielded by the government, which having established the principle that possession of stolen negroes is all the points of the law, is bound to defend it. If the principle is sound, the original robber *medium* were unnecessary to it. Americans who make a descent on the coast of Africa and seize the negroes themselves, have acquired the same legal title, and the same right to protection. The *Enquirer* pronounced it the extreme of absurdity to declare the trade in civilized negroes in America right, and that in uncivilized negroes in Africa wrong. The *Enquirer* is sound. If the slave trade is right in America, it is right in Africa. If kidnapping negroes is right in Africa, and the possessor entitled to the protection of government, for his stolen slaves, the principle is limited by no longitudinal parallel, and kidnapping negroes in America is right, and entitled to the same protection. A strong force of kidnappers could make a much more profitable descent on the large plantations of Alabama and Mississippi, than on the African coast; and thus avoid all the cost and loss of the middle passage; and as soon as they had actually secured possession of the negroes, government would be compelled to protect them in it. The first effect of this beneficient principle, which is to secure the national health, would be to declare the unconstitutionality of the fugitive slave law. That would be done, of course, as soon as a Kentucky negro could be stolen, so as to make a case. No relief being expected from Congress in this matter, we must look to the Supreme Court.

But this is only the beginning of the benefits of this principle. If possession of stolen negroes on the high seas, or anywhere else, is a clear title, it is the same with other property. The vital part of slavery on principle, is that slave property is the same as other property: so, if a right can be acquired by stealing in one case, it can in both; therefore our Supreme Court would be compelled to declare all laws punishing stealing unconstitutional, as soon as a case could be made, and this would be made at once, for no relief can be expected from Congress in this matter. There will be no end of benefits to the national health if the Supreme Court will only declare the principle that stealing, or trading in stolen property is legitimate commerce, and entitled to be protected by the right arm of the Government.

THE OLD SLAVE TRADE AND WHO CONDUCTS IT.—The whole number of African slaves, imported at Charleston, from the 1st of January, 1804, to the 31st of December 1807, was 33,775, being an average of 9,314 a year. The number of arrivals of slavers in that period was 202 of which 70 belonged to Great Britain, 61 to Charleston, 59 to Rhode Island, 4 to Baltimore, 3 to France, 10 to Norfolk, and 1 each to Boston, Hartford and Sweden. Of the slaves brought in, much the larger part came in the British vessels. They amount to 10,519. The three French vessels brought 1,078.

Of the vessels nominally owned in Charleston, the greater part of the cargoes—and doubtless the vessels too, in fact—belonged to non-residents, so that of 8,623 slaves brought by those vessels only 2,000 are set down as really belonging to merchants and planters of Charleston and vicinity.

Next to the British, the Rhode Islanders had the largest share in the business, and it is a noticeable fact in this connection, that Captain Townsend, of the slaver Echo, is a Rhode Island man, perhaps the son or grandson of some of those old slave traders. Bristol in Rhode Island, imported into Charleston, during the four years, 3,914 slaves, Newport, 2,440, Providence, 556, and Warren 280, making in the whole 8,238, brought in by Rhode Islanders. Baltimore is set down for 750, Savannah for 309, Norfolk 287, Hartford 250, Boston 550, Philadelphia 200, New Orleans 100. Of the consignees of the vessels, 91 were British, 88 were Rhode Islanders, 13 natives of Charleston, and 20 French, counting the same person, we suppose, as many times over as he had different vessels consigned to him.

For the Tribune.

TERRIBLY FRIGHTENED.

A born Yankee who get his own living, and never in his life appropriated without consideration a dollar of another man's wages, is, of course incapable of apprehending what it is to be "one of the Chivalry," and a member of a First Family. But we nevertheless take the liberty of believing that it must sometimes be the most unhappy of conditions. The number of realities in this life of which a sensitive man may have some legitimate apprehension is so great that he is in very pitiable circumstances who is compelled to be afraid of things which a plebian northern boy, not out of his apprenticeship, would face, with a wooden sword, without wincing. Here comes to us, for instance, a Virginia Democratic news-paper, *The Blue Ridge Republican*, with it leading article headed "Fire Brands Afloat," and it is evident that the whole county of Culpepper is in an alarming state of panic seeing visions of outrage and arson, and dreaming dreams of throats cut from ear to ear. Perhaps it is our distance from the scene of distress, perhaps a want of proper sensitiveness and chivalric sentiment which naturally attends those who have not in their veins a single drop of that blood which has flowed through an unbroken line of Virginia cavaliers; but we cannot help suggesting the inquiry, whether a "fire-brand" that was "afloat" would not be likely to be what the negroes called "skeered," and whether the apprehension that the river would be set on fire by that means was not slightly premature. At any rate we confess, without the slightest blush of shame, that did we live in a community where floating fire-brands exposed us to such terrors, we should flee at once, like the wicked man, whom no one pursueth, to the nearest depot of the Underground Railroad, if no better refuge were offered us, and escape to a country where we could have the blessed privilege of becoming a "mud-sill" and enjoying an undisturbed belief that any combustible which is well overboard is past all mischief.

The particular fire-brand which has recently spread its gairish, and frightful, and portentous light through the Culpepper region of Virginia, came through the Post-Office, and, "the wrapping being paper *accidentally* came open," which, considering the nature of the inclosure, was not strange. Such accidents, however, to Northern packages are not uncommon in Southern post-offices, and can only be looked upon as providential. The package in question was addressed to Maria G. Underwood, the wife of Mr. John G. Underwood now of this city, but formerly of Virginia, though that, of course, could have nothing to do with the "accident" which happened to it. But having happened, "several gentlemen"—of course, gentlemen, being Virginians; the trifling act of tampering with the mails being excusable under the circumstances, the package belonging only to a woman, "several gentlemen" gave it a careful examination. It was found to contain a few pamphlets, entitled "Views of American Slavery, Taken a Century Ago," and bearing the imprint of "The Association of Friends for the Diffusion of Religious and Useful Knowledge," of Philadelphia.—The book, a copy of which happens to be before us, seems as harmless as the Declaration of Independence, *The Congressional Globe*, Blackstone's Commentaries, or the Discipline of the Methodist Church, works, we presume, not altogether unknown in Virginia, and all quoted from in this little pamphlet. It contains, moreover, the sentiments of Washington, of Jefferson, of Henry, of Randolph—gentlemen of the Virginia of History—and of a host of others of this and other countries, none of whom are now alive and particularly Benezet's "Account of Africa," and Wesley's "Thoughts on Slavery". This alarmingly incendiary document some well meaning Friend in Philadelphia had sent to Mrs Underwood, as he might have sent her a reprint, were there one, of "Jefferson's Notes on Virginia," for her own edification; and the "gentlemen" who sat in alarmed and solemn conclave over it, like a pale and qualmish "Crowner's quest" over an unpleasant body, only permitted her to have it after imposing upon it a "very high charge," as she herself says in a calm and dignified letter to the *Republican*, explaining how the package came to be sent to her. The jury, however, reserved to themselves the right and conferred upon the editor of the paper the duty of acquainting their fellow-citizens of Culpepper County of the dangers which menaced them, though happily averted, it might be, by those high-minded men, before the fire of whose patriotism postal laws were as tow, when mail-bags smelt of fire-brands. And the editor of the Blue Ridge Republican, as a faithful conservator of the public morals and safety, has performed his task in a way that shows him a true son of the prolific Mother of Great Men. "Firebrands," he declares, "are not suitable pabulum for Southern youths," which as an abstract proposition is unquestionably true, though we had always supposed that live coals were the commonest diet of the sons of Virginia Families. Washington and Jefferson he evidently regards as well meaning persons, who could have known more if they had been taught, but who unfortunately died before the institution was claimed to be established, not only as of legal, not only as a constitutional right, but as of divine authority.—Mrs. Underwood's correspondent is told, for his comfort, that he is an "unballasted philanthropist"—the hardest name yet; and he and the other "evil-prompted zealots" of the "Association of Friends" are advised "to strip their three thousand black-coated hypocrites of the robes which they defile," and do something else, we are not quite clear what, with "those whited sepulchres of of the breathing dead, the factory and the workshop," which "pour forth their periodical hecatombs of white-faced slaves"; all which, we trust, will be properly attended to by the Philadelphia Quakers. Especially let them lose no time with the 'black-coated hypocrites, and the white-faced breathing dead slaves poured out of whited sepulchres in periodical hecatombs.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR; I see in the Tribune of this morning, in your account of a newspaper assault upon my wife, an error which ought to be corrected. My Virginia fellow-citizens have not certainly in this instance been guilty of a violation of the mails.

The package of books was sent by the Philadelphia Quaker, not by mail but by express.

Don't be too severe upon Old Virginia—her modern politicians are a little impulsive, to be sure, and somewhat frightened at the opinions of Washington and Jefferson, and other Revolutionary Patriots of that State on the subject of slavery; but you perceive they are now willing to discuss the subject, even in their strongholds. The result of such discussion cannot be doubtful. Truth is as certain to be brought out by it as fire from the collision of the flint and steel. Yours truly,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1858.

[On which we remark: That the editor of The Blue Ridge Republican said nothing of the pamphlets having come by express. He said "The package, as we learned, came open—the wrapping being paper—and the pamphlets were examined by several gentlemen—though we were not of the number—hence their character was discovered".—The "several gentlemen," shall have the benefit of the correction—that it was not a public mail bag, but a private express bag, which they violated—if that is any help to them.

EDITOR TRIBUNE.]

In looking over a copy of the Geary City (Kansas) *Era*, published in June last, we observe the following editorial article, which, on account of its just and manly spirit, we transfer to our columns with great pleasure. [*Liberator.*

FREEDOM.

In another column will be found the resolutions adopted at the Free State Convention held at Troy last Saturday. If those resolutions are to be considered hereafter as embodying the sentiments and forming the platform of the Free State party, the junior editor cannot longer act with that party, accepting so far as its efforts are for the prevention of the establishment of slavery in Kansas, as the word slavery is popularly construed. We are opposed to the principle of slavery, as well as the institution, *wherever it exists*, and the second resolution of the three is as decidedly pro slavery, to our mind, as any one ever adopted in a Southern convention. For is it not practically denying the humanity of the Negro, yea, placing him below the level of the brute creation, to forbid him coming within the limits of the new State of Kansas, on which thousands of dollars, and thousands of human lives have been spent and sacrificed, for the now empty word *Freedom*? The speechless brute can go where he chooses, but the Negro, a human being, *because he has a darker skin than his aristocratic white brother*, must be debarred from entering the State, or if he is in, from having a voice in saying what laws shall be made for him to live under. Is *this* Freedom? If it is, then the world has as yet but seen the sunny side of slavery! Was it for *this* that the once glorious Free State party was organized? for *this* that noble men and fearless women came amidst dangers and hardships in the dark, dark days of Kansas to meet buffeting from angry waves and adverse winds? for *this* that the noble minds of the east worked almost day and night?—now an empty sound, a meaningless word! Yes! all their efforts have ended in—*Freedom* for the white man, but *Slavery* for him whom nature has seen fit to clothe in darker skin! We can see that aristocratic man who wrote that second resolution, struggling in the deep water in which he unsuspectedly finds himself, imagining himself to be as big a fish as any in the water, but we can see him only as a poor *Wrigly* ng worm.

The 'junior editor' of the *Era* is Earl Marble. The following is the odious resolution which elicits his merited rebuke, and which was offered by Mr. Wrigly, of Doniphan:—

Resolved, That we are in favor now, as heretofore, *of excluding the negro race by law from Kansas soil*, and are in favor of making Kansas a *free white state for white inhabitants.*

WHOM SHALL WE BELIEVE?

Judge Douglas, of Illinois, gives it as his opinion, that our Fathers—signers of the declaration of American Independence—could not be such hypocrite as to include the African slave, when they declared all "men created free and equal," and then make slaves of such *equals*, for life.

Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, gives it as his opinion, that our Fathers *included bond and free*, and then, to our astonishment, proceeds (at least he is so reported.) to say, that the Slaveholder is entitled to a Fugitive Law by the Constitution! and also, when the people in any new Territory, by a majority adopt a slave Constitution, he "sees no other or alternative than to admit them into the Union!" It seems to us, that it would have been more consistent on the part of Mr. Lincoln, (starting out as he did,) to have made no effort to make the Constitution agree with the Declaration of our American Independence, than to have so soon surrendered to the Slaveholder all that he could ask, viz: send back his slaves when they run away. He might have told the Slaveholder, that to "woo carriers or labor," implied a contract between parties at least. But, on the contrary, Mr. Lincoln proclaims that our Fathers declared that all men were created free and equal—all having the same rights; and only *departed* from such a rule as to *sanction* a Constitution that gave their children power to pass laws to *enslave* the African and his posterity for life, and when any such slave escapes into a free State, compel us to return him or her to the master, or suffer fine and *imprisonment.*

We verily believe that had the campaign lasted a month longer, in Illinois, that Mr. Lincoln would have taken possession of Judge Douglas' Platform, and *robbed* him of all his thunder! Mr. Lincoln kept one *foot* on this Platform, most of the time from the commencement of the siege in Illinois.

The Republican press appear to *glorify* Mr. Lincoln on all *sides*. An *India Rubber creed* answers the purpose of politicians sometimes just before an election, but is too *elastic* for long and protracted Campaigns.

Whether the Hon. William H. Seward endorses Lincoln, we know not; but if he does, Ohio, we think, will be an *unhealthy climate* for him in 1860, if he should get a nomination for the Presidency.

We will close by saying, that it is quite probable that the *Auctioneer* was selling the African slave and the ox *side* by *side*, when our Fathers were writing out the Declation of our American Independence. Could those men be consistent with themselves, in declaring him equal with themselves, and at the *same* time, uphold *laws* that made him *equal* only with the beast?

One thing is true, that in construing this Declaration to include *bond and free*, and then construing *after acts* of our Fathers either in favoring or endorsing either *directly* or indirectly Constitution or laws so as to chain down the African slave for life, and make *merchandize* of him, is *dishonoring* our Fathers far more, *we think*, than in construing this Declaration as *not including* the slave. Then we make our Fathers in the *latter construction, consistent* with themselves in leaving the African bound in all time to come, as he has been, however we may think it is wrong to enslave any race of men. Here we rest, by saying that we, ourself, have not been to the polls but three times in twelve years. We did not *vote* at the three last Presidential elections. We would like to cast *one vote* before we go *hence*, for a man as Chief Magistrate of this nation, that would do unto others as he would have others do unto him.

A. SAWYER,

AKRON, Summit Co., Ohio.

NOTE.—We received the above in the form of a circular. It is suggestive, and we commend it to the consideration of all who profess to be anti-slavery and yet vote under an acknowledged pro-slavery constitution.

From the Independance Belge.

PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22, 1858.

While the great measure of liberation is going on the Emperor has, as you know, in spite of all opposition, emancipated all the peasants on the Appanages, or lands of the Imperial family, comprising several hundred thousand souls. I have already analysed the remarkable ukase relative to this emancipation. I have now, on the *same* subject, a fact which is *very* characteristic of the difficulties which the Prince meets in the execution of his generous desires.

For the management of the administration of appanages, an administration as complicated as it is extensive, there is a special Department, called the Department of the Appanages. The direction of this department is in the hands of Gen. Muravieff, not to be confounded with the Governor of Nijni, that energetic man who first comprehended the plan of the Emperor in regard to emancipation entered resolutely upon its execution, and carried with him the nobility of his province.

The Muravieff of the appanages has nothing in common with him. It is notorious here that when the Emperor had resolved to free the peasants of the Imperial family, and when, in spite of a strong opposition, he signed the ukase which gave them the liberty to remain in their villages as free men, or to leave them for some other condition, such as that of merchants or bourgeois, for example, Gen. Muravieff attempted to persuade Alexander that this ukase might be postponed without injury, the lot of these peasants being so happy under his administration that not one of them would take the liberty granted by the ukase. The answer of the Emperor is worthy of preservation. "So much the better, said he if they remain, but we shall nevertheless have done our duty if we treat them men with humanity."

But scarcely had the ukase appeared when there was a general movement among the peasants of the appanages; the wealthiest as well as the poorest all ran to inscribe themselves as willing to change their condition.

Muravieff became anxious at this and made a tour through the appanages, and within two or three weeks past it is said that he has sent out as many as sixty employees upon different provinces, to endeavor to calm the excitement and to prevent the rush in order to gain time. The truth came to the ears of the Emperor, and he is reported to have reproved the Minister sharply for having concealed it. Whence the rumor that Gen. Michael Muravieff is about to lose his portfolio, an especially for the two years that he has held it the Czar has been continually demanding ameliorations in the condition of the peasants of his family, and nothing has been done.

It was Paul who united the appanages. The condition of the peasantry on them was intolerable under Alexander I. They themselves experienced their own administration under the *economical* regime, except that, instead of paying into the general treasury the tribute which they themselves apportioned, they paid it into the treasury of the appanages. Under the next reign, the administration was radically changed: the peasantry passed into the condition of serfs, and were assimilated in every respect with the serfs of the nobles. The corvee was imposed upon them, and with the corvee a multitude of little requirements, which deprived

them of their liberty in the simplest and most insignificant acts of life.

There were in each commune lands reserved to be cultivated by the peasants for the support of public establishments, such as churches magazines, and hospitals; the excess was distributed among the persons engaged in the administration, from the minister to the lowest employee. It was a supplementary salary amounting to considerable sums in some instances. I have heard $30,000 suggested as the share of the minister alone. However, I would not believe that this has had any influence on his conduct.

The speech of the Emperor at Moscow produced an exorbitant effect. The nobles learned from it that emancipation is a thing irrevocably determined upon. I have just seen a person who arrived from there yesterday, and who assures me that the Czar, still dissatisfied with the action of the nobility of Moscow, has ordered its Emancipation Committee to end its labors on the 9th of December.

I shall have to write you particularly about the Committee of St. Petersburg; I will give you an analysis of the counter-project, or rather the protest which accompanies the document now in the hands of the Central Committee. The protest is a very remarkable document, and throws great light on the public law of Russia, which, if only in this relation, deserves to be better known.

Correspondence of Le Nord.

WARSAW, Nov. 10, 1858.

You are aware that the Emperor has not ratified the project of the Committees entrusted with the regulation of the serf question in Poland; all, high and low, have been pleased with his refusal. Instead of attempting to carry out the Imperial idea, the Committee set itself at work on the Anglo-maniacs and proposed to change our peasantry into a tenantry, allowing them no property of their own, abolishing the rights which they have acquired by private contracts with proprietors, and attacking all the local prejudices of the communal and the obrok communal. This refusal of the Committee's plan shows a desire to place Poland on the same footing in this respect as the rest of the Empire.

Correspondence Havas.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22, 1858.

The question of Emancipation, so far as it depends upon the Emperor, is getting on rapidly.—He has just ordered that the serfs belonging to the mines, under the direction of the Minister of Finances, be freed in six months, and three Committees have been organized to carry this order into effect—one for the Government of Moscow, and another for Orenburg, and the third for the Ural.

Fully to realize the importance of this measure we must remember that all the peasantry employed in the mines were originally free. But Peter the Great, who wished to encourage metal-working in Russia, gave to all who desired it, nobles as well as merchants, villages and forests, where they could get the wood necessary for their forges.

The powers of these new proprietors over the peasants who inhabited these villages was limited; but little by little it was extended until these peasants became actual serfs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23, 1858.

The landholders of Poland have made an attempt to secure themselves as firmly as they can against the consequences of emancipation. The cultivators of Polish estates are personally free, but they are dependent on the proprietors for the lands they work upon. These men were warned off because it was feared that they would claim the lands which they occupied. The result has been a multitude of suits in which it has been decided that the cultivators cannot be expelled from the lands which they have cleared, nor from those which were originally considered as the lands of the peasants; and that they will have the right to enter upon full possession of them as soon as the general emancipation is proclaimed. Prince Gorshakoff is to submit a general plan for the emancipation in Poland to the Central Committee; in that Kingdom it will really consist in the acquisition of the real estate by the peasantry.

MAN HUNTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Now that the wheels of legislation are again in motion at Harrisburg, we wish to urge upon our Senators and Representative there the necessity of enacting a Personal Liberty Law for this Commonwealth—a Law securing to every man within the limits of the State a right to his person and his liberty. We ask that hunting for men with a view to enslave them, be forever prohibited in this State. We ask that the homes and the hearths of the old Keystone, be protected by law from the ravages of the kidnapper, and the plunderings of the man-hunter. We perceive that movements towards urging such beneficent and needed legislation are being made in another section. A large and influential Anti-Slavery Convention was recently held in Philadelphia, at which strong resolutions were passed upon the subject, and the circulation of the annexed Petition was recommended:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully ask that you will pass a law prohibiting the surrender of any human being claimed as a slave on the soil of Pennsylvania.

This form of Petition is pointed, brief, and embodies correct sentiment. We propose to print blank copies of this Petition, or one of similar import, for circulation in this region of the State.—Who will refuse to sign such a paper? We may not succeed in persuading our law-tinkers to act upon our prayer. It is probable that we may not. But we may begin to-day an agitation which one day will culminate in this desirable action. We can put our wishes on record. We can give expression to the moral sentiment of the people on this subject. Similar movements are being carried forward in other States, with marked promises of success. We profess to be a free State—we are now such only in name. Our verdant meadows and smiling hill sides are all open to the invader who may come hither scenting human blood! Every human being is free by virtue of his birth—free because God made him so. We ask not then, as some have basely claimed, that no man shall be taken into slavery from this State without a trial by jury. We ask no such absurd and cringing thing. Let no man be put on trial to Pennsylvania to ascertain whether he belongs to himself or not! But let us assert, as a sovereign State worthy of the name, that every human being on our soil is *free*, and shall be protected in the free dom. We owe it to ourselves, to humanity and justice, to honor and consistency, to do this thing. —*Erie Free American.*

David and Richard Owen, sons of the late Robert Owen, are about to establish, at New Harmony Indiana, a school of the practical sciences.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

UNFRIENDLY LEGISLATION.

The Legislature of Vermont is engaged in showing what may be done by unfriendly legislation to make void to that State constitutional rights of citizens of other States. There is a clause in the Constitution of the United States which directs the surrender of fugitive slaves, and there is a law upon the statute book which prescribes the manner in which such surrender shall be effected. But in Vermont they do not want slavery themselves, and they have no respect for the rights of those who have it elsewhere. They have persuaded themselves that slaveholding is a sin, and that the Constitution and the law, in directing the surrender of slaves, command them to do what is immoral.—They have the further higher law notion, that they have a right to legislate, or refrain to legislate, within their own territory, for the enforcing of the claims of citizens of other States, according to their own view of the morality of the obligation which the law creates. Hence they think it right to employ the whole legislative power of the State to defeat the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to put every obstacle in the way of the slave owner reclaiming his property, to expose him to danger and loss for making the attempt, and to ignominious punishment if, by their own hostile contrivances, they shall succeed in baffling his efforts to establish his right.

Two bills are now before the Legislature of that State, providing a code by which this hostility to Southern property and Southern persons may be effectually carried out.

The first consists of two sections but they contain the concentrated essence of unfriendly legislation.

By one section it is made a felony, punishable with fine and imprisonment in the State prison, to take slaves into Vermont, or set up within that State a right to assert a claim of property in such persons, or to restrain their liberty.

A Southern family cannot therefore enter into Vermont, or cross the State, with a confidential servant, without being subject to be sent to the State prison. It does not make the consent or application of the slave a part of the question. The fact of being with the master is the master's crime, unless he volunteers to divest himself of ownership and discharges his slave to the hospitable care of the Vermonters and the comforts of a Green Mountain winter.

The next section makes it, in more general terms, a felony, punishable with fine and imprisonment in the State prison, for any person to restrain the liberty of any other person, under pretence that the latter is a slave. This is designed to deter slaveholders from the attempt to claim a runaway; and if it does not succeed, there is another even more practical in its effect, which is also before the Legislature, and has already passed one house, for defeating the Fugitive Slave Law of the United States. If the first should happen not to pass, the second is, in all conscience, sufficient to demonstrate the devotion of Vermont to the "higher law" theories and political programme of Senator Seward.

By that, a State mode is provided for the delivery of runaways, so contrived that it is a nullity, for that purpose, and only a bill of pains and penalties against the Southern claimant.

No runaway can be even stopped or arrested, until the claimant has filed an affidavit, setting forth his case, and given security to the amount of $2,000, for all expenses, *costs* and damages. If arrested, notwithstanding this notice and opportunity to escape, the slave case is to be tried before a county court, by jury trial, and the verdict, if for the slave, is final; if against him, he may appeal; and finally, any person who attempts to recover a slave in any other way than is directed in the act is liable to fine and imprisonment in the State prison.

It is not for us to judge how far these two laws are consistent with each other, or whether it is designed that both shall go into effect as parts of one plan. The second seems to be most favorable, inasmuch as it has already passed one House, and is said to be sure of passing the other. It is enough, of itself, to stamp the character of the Legislature which passes, and the fanaticism which proposes it, and we describe it here as an example of the sort of "higher law" morality which sets itself up in a conflict of legislation with the constitutional laws of the United States. It is a notable example of what may be done in the way of "unfriendly legislation" to defeat laws and constitutions.

THE WEAKNESS OF SLAVERY.

The Washington *States*, edited by Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, draws the following picture of the deplorable weakness of a slaveholding community:

"There are in Cuba not far from 180,000 African negroes under register, as the wards of England, and entitled to all the freedom enjoyed by the white inhabitants, whenever the British Government thinks proper to enforce the rights of guardianship which she has over them by convention with Spain. There is, besides, a trained military force of from 5,000 to 6,000 blacks, prepared to serve, in case of a collision of races, as the nucleus of Africanization; and in addition to these peculiar and distinct, elements for European mischief-making, there is a larger proportion of semi-educated mixed bloods in Cuba than can be found in any State of the Union. This class is, of course, intensely European in its prejudices, and is in every way quite as capable of leading active measures under European direction, as the unarmed, oppressed Cubans are of resisting them.

"Placed between two fires—European dictation in front, and negro insurrection in the rear—Cuba cannot act by or for herself, and on this Spain relies. On the contrary thinking that the Cubans will not rashly invite upon their families the terrible doom of St. Domingo, the Crown of Spain rejects the idea of dismemberment. By the violation of her own inflexible pride, sustained by the inexorable will of Napoleon, who in turn compels England to underwrite his policy, Spain says Cuba must be African, if not Spanish.

"To the Cubans Napoleon has said, and is now saying, 'Be prudent and patient. Out of the Union you not only retain your negro appreciation, but you may add to them to any extent. My flag shall cover an ample supply of laborers at 1,000 francs ($200) a head, to open transits as well as to cultivate the fertile wastes of tropical America. This cheap system of labor will enable you to undersell your neighbors in our markets, while the inter-change will foster French manufactures and shipping, and this community of interest must necessarily secure the sympathy and protection of France.' These arguments, and the dread of external interference, together with the promise of French mediation for an independent yet well protected status, has deprived the leading Cubans of even the wish for annexation. We say this on the authority of the best men among the revolutionary leaders.

"While Cuba is being filled up with a preponderating army of free blacks, we hear that the neighboring Republic of Dominica is sentenced to death by the French Emperor. The persecuted remnant of whites have held their own eastern section of the island against terrible odds for fourteen years; but France declares they must now pass under the yoke of the Haytian negroes. Her journals say that 'an independent State with American tendencies cannot be tolerated in the midst of European colonies,' and the fiat of destruction has therefore gone forth. February and March are the months appointed for the final subjugation of the unfortunate Dominicans; and after that, no white man will be allowed to hold real estate on the island. So much for the process of Africanization in the Antilles by the reopening of the slave trade."

From the New Orleans Picayune.

THE FOUR INDIAN STATES.

The progress of civilization in several of the Indian tribes occupying Territories west of the States will soon bring up a new question for the decision of Congress. What shall be done with the Indian Governments or States that are now fully organized? Are they to be finally admitted into the Union? Is a new removal at some future time to be made of the tribes civilized and Christianized to make room for the Caucasian wave rolling West? Or are foreign governments to grow up in the very heart of the territory of the United States?

The Cherokees organized a regular government as early as 1839, copying the peculiar features of the Constitution of the United States. The forms of legislation and the arrangement of the courts of justice so nearly resemble those of the States, that, but for the tawny skins around him, the traveler into the Cherokees' territory would scarcely find any indication of having passed its boundaries.

This tribe has improved in all the arts of civilization to such a degree that many of its principal men would grace the refined society of any nation. In respect for the law, regard for popular election and public morality, and the adoption of all the elegancies and advantages of civilization, the Cherokees have taken a position which forbids any forcible interference with their rights to the territory they occupy, to suit the conveniences or obviate the anomally which the existence of their state now presents.

The Choctaws formed their government, taking the institutions of the United States for their model, in 1834. Imitating their more progressive white neighbors, last year they revised their Constitution, and adopted the most minute forms of government and the names of officers which prevail in the States of our Confederacy.

The Chickasaws lately separated from the Choctaws, have also followed the example of the two tribes mentioned, and thus the third government, with institutions identical with our own, exist on the borders of the South Western States, occupying territory ceded to them by the General Government.

The Creeks are taking steps to create the fourth independent organization of a State form of Government, and will soon present an example of the influence of civilization in subverting the customs and traditions of the race indigenous to the continent.

These Indian States are a strange anomaly. They are not a part of the Union, nor are they known in the law to exist. The white man cannot pass through their Territory without a permit, nor can he take with him, when he is allowed to enter the Indian domain, certain articles of merchandise, even though the packages are unbroken and are simply designed for the New Mexican market. This singular state of things cannot exist *for many years*, without forcing itself upon the attention of Congress.

The tide of population is steadily rolling West. In less than ten years it will beat against the barriers now thrown up against its invasion of the retreat of those civilized aborigines. Even now the emigration must cross those Territories. These Indian States cannot exist when the Caucasian race presses upon them as independent governments. The people, civilized and attached to the soil they have improved, cannot be removed to remoter wilds, nor, without serious discontents, is it likely the United States can subject them to the condition of other territorial organizations, by an abrogation of the constitutions they have established for themselves. What, then, is to be done with these Indian States? It cannot fail to give greater interest to this question that each of those Indian States have adopted the social institutions of the south. The Indians are slaveholders.

NO CHANCE TO GET CUBA.

The Washington *States*, which is well posted in such matters, thinks that the Cuban patriots have renounced all idea of annexation to this country, from the well grounded apprehension that any move in that direction will lead to the abolition of Slavery. The *States* says:

"The policy of the French Emperor, however veiled under diplomatic disclaimers and adroit evasions, no longer admits of doubt in Cuba and St. Domingo. It is his settled plan to build up a rival empire of production on our southern limits, which shall at once ailment the commerce and maritime power of France, and draw 'a wall of fire' around the slaveholding States of the Union. This very expression was used by one high in his councils in November, 1857, as an argument why the Cubans should dismiss the idea of annexation, and rely on the mediation of France for the obtainment of an independent status, and, as a consequence of this status, the certainty of a cheap and legal labor supply under European guarantees.

"THE PROMISE DISSOLVED THE CUBAN JUNTA. A few notorious and unquestionable facts will convince every reflecting mind that Napoleon the Third has sincerely adopted this programme. It is well known that he is pledged to Spain not to permit Cuba to be Americanized, and that in the late conference at Madrid England was forced to unite in this pledge. It is believed that a part of William Gore Ouseley's hasty see here was to persuade this Government to make a demonstration on Cuba, in the vain hope of thrusting upon the United States a war with France, which England dared not provoke or accept for herself.

"Mr Buchanan was not to be inveigled into this false position, and he probably demanded that England should face her own share of the responsibility. Meanwhile, the Cuban Junta, composed as it was of the most eminent men of the Island, who had held on undismayed through eight years of danger and sacrifice, all at once soul up their records and formally close their revolutionary labors. The leading members proceed to London, Madrid, and Paris, and after protracted conference and important interviews with some of Napoleon's Ministers, they unanimously renounce *the idea of annexation.*

"These able and long-suffering patriots did not renounce a hope to which they had so long devoted life and fortune without grave and—to them of least—conclusive reasons. Those reasons have hitherto been confined to the members of the Revolutionary Junta, and perhaps three or four of their American friends."

THE SLAVE TRADE—A SOUTHERN VIEW.—The Washington States of the 21st instant, has an article upon the subject of the late importation of Africans in the Schooner Wanderer. The chief objection which the *States* has to the act alluded to seems to be—that it is unlawful, and that the South by thus infringing the law itself, has no right to call upon the North to observe it;—that if the South kidnaps slaves in Africa, the North has an equal right to kidnap them at the South.

Now it seems to us that the *States* commits two very grave errors. First, there is no necessity for kidnapping slaves in Africa. In that country they are a marketable commodity, and can be purchased at thousands of depots anywhere along the coast. White men do not steal slaves in Africa, but buy them.

Again. All the respect, which the South has shown for the laws against the African slave trade for half a century has no effect upon the kidnapping abolitionists of the North. They have gone on to steal our slaves precisely the same as if no such laws were in existence. Nor have they paid any respect to a solemn clause in the constitution itself, which requires runaway slaves to be given up upon demand and proof. If then the North pays no respect to the constitution itself, nor to the laws made in pursuance thereof, how can she call upon the South to do it?

We are clearly of opinion that in regard to this matter, the abolitionists must be fought with the most effective weapons, whether they are precisely according to law or not. They create the necessity for more slaves, if they would give up all they have stolen and helped off for the last 50 years, there would be no need for importing any more. Nor would the citizens of the South, in that event countenance any infraction of the law. But we must have some way of getting back the thousands that they steal from us every year; and we know of no better way of doing it, than by buying them honestly on the coast of Africa.—*Tuskegee Republican.*

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JANUARY 15, 1858.

FAIR GOODS FOR SALE.—The goods remaining unsold at the close of the late Anti Slavery Fair, are still for sale at the residence of the Editor of the Bugle, on Canfield Street. Among them are many valuable articles of children's clothing together with shirts, socks, mittens, &c. Also many tasteful fancy articles, beautiful pieces of embroidery—valuable paintings, engravings, &c.

TIME AND PROGRAMME CHANGED—OUR CANDIDATE

The Southern blusterers have fixed a great many times and occasions when the important event of dissolving the Union was to come off, and, no postponement for weather or other cause. But all have hitherto agreed that whatever other occasions might fail of bringing them up to the "scratch," the election of a Republican, or as they have it, an abolition president, would not fail to justify and secure the great event, when these paupers were to rise and assert their independence of the government that maintains them. They could hear anything else but the selection of such overseers for them and their beggarly appointments as Chase, Seward or Fremont. But as the late election and the symptoms of general revolt at the North against pauper domination, seem to indicate the possibility of Republican success, the pauper chivalry are preparing to retreat from this post, and are philosophically reconciling themselves to the idea that they would be no worse off at present with Seward or Chase, than with Wise or Hunter. How near right they may be in this we shall not now attempt to say. But at all events they are becoming reconciled to the idea that with either of these "abolitionists" at the helm of government they will still submit for a time longer to have the people of the north under his direction, import their goods, pay their postage, guard their plantations, and hunt, catch and return their runaway slaves. They are really becoming quite reasonable and submissive as we learn from the following which we clip from the Tuskegee, (Alabama) Republican. And we have no doubt that if Wendell Phillips was elected president on a Northern disunion Platform, they would be equally philosophical. It would then be their "deliberate opinion," that it was best to continue to enjoy good society even if compelled as the price to submit to an abolition president, and to paying their laborers for their honest work. At all events we are for trying them, as they are now in a reasonable and melting mood. They consent now to have the Abolitionists Chase or Seward. We think it good policy to "put them through" at once, and have done with it. We want "peace and quiet" on the subject, and Wendell Phillips' election would settle it. *He is our candidate.* We shall not be as accommodating as Mr. Greely—Dont see how we can afford to give Governor Chase even the Vice Presidency, for fear if he should happen to be an accidental president, he might send in a message without a word on the subject he was elected to settle. We must insist upon having somebody who not only has back-bone but is not tongue-tied.

Here is what the Alabamian has to say, after publishing approvingly the address of the Montgomery Disunion league to the people of the South:

From the Tuskegee Republican.

WHEN OUGHT WE TO SECEDE?

The Southern Mercury says it is a very common idea among the people of the South (and we have probably made the assertion ourself,) that we should secede from the Union whenever an abolition President is elected. It seems to be generally conceded that this should be the last act of submission—the Ultima Thule of oppression, beyond which we should not allow fanatical abuse and injury to go. But we do not now hold to that idea, because we do not believe it a sensible or consistent one. The mere election of an abolitionist is no injury to us; we would not be any the worse, immediately, with W. H. Seward in the chair than we would with Wise or Hunter, because it would only be the consummation of a purpose which we know our enemies have constantly in view. There is no difference in principle between the will to do a thing and the power to do it: we have long known that a very large majority of the people of this Union have the will to place an abolitionist over us, and we also know that they will do it as soon as they get the power.

Why, then, should the South secede when such a man is elected? He would not raise an army and march to the Slave States; he would not attempt to liberate our slave; nor would he incite them to insurrection. We believe that if Seward was elected to the Presidency to-morrow, affairs would go on just as they have for several years: they would keep crowding us a little more; they would gradually deprive us of one right after another, and keep drawing the circle of our liberties closer and closer. This is what we dread: if we thought such an event would bring about a collision, and bring matters to a crisis, we would be less despondent, but we believe that our enslavement would be gradual, as it has been, and that we would hesitate until it was too late.

Now, we believe there have been several acts consummated by Congress which were as much and as good a cause for secession as the election of an abolition President. The rejection of Kansas was just as odious to the South as the election of Seward can be, and we are not in favor of putting the day of resistance a long way ahead. He who gives himself several years to do an hour's work will be apt to leave it undone, and if the south silently suffers real evils, and keeps on placing the hour of resistance a little farther ahead, she will never resist. It would be much better to let that hour come whenever we are again injured, whether it be a day or a year hence. And we hold that the hanging of a ship's crew for engaging in the slave trade, or forcibly preventing a band of emigrants from sailing from a Southern port, is better grounds for secession than the election of Seward or Chase would be. Such is our deliberate opinion.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The legislature of this State is now in session. It legislates with the utmost alacrity for the benefit of slaveholders, and delights to humble the authority of the State and submit the liberties of the citizen to their will.—As the Governor has no veto upon their acts, they can sacrifice without stint to the Moloch they worship. From the infamous work of last winter we learn what may be expected of them the present.

At their last session these Democratic legislators repealed the act of the previous legislature for the prevention of kidnapping and slaveholding in the State of Ohio. The gratuitous enormity of this act is the more manifest from the character of the act repealed, which expressly excepted from its application, all kidnapping and slaveholding provided for by the constitution as interpreted by the fugitive slave laws of Congress. All that that republican law proposed, was to prevent kidnapping and slaveholding without authority from federal laws and federal commissioners and marshals.—But those Democratic legislators are for the largest liberty of kidnapping in Ohio. They are for game laws and restrictions in hunting the beasts of the forests and the fowls of heaven, but for no restriction when they snuff the scent of a fugitive slave. They are for no invidious discriminations. If Deacon Gaines and the Reverends Gorsuch and Dennison are permitted the free range of our hills and valleys in their man hunts, surely Ohio Democrats should not be denied the precious right of developing their instincts, by yelping on the track of the noble game for gold, or for pure patriotism as the case may be. This right we say was restored last winter and the personal liberty bill of the Republicans repealed.

Next followed the repeal of the *Habeas Corpus* act of 1856. Then also the repeal of the law of the previous legislature which prohibited the use of our state jails for the confinement of the fugitive slaves they might hunt down.

These measures were perfected last winter. Besides, they introduced but did not bring to completion, an act entitled "an act to prohibit negro and mulatto persons from immigrating into the State of Ohio." At the close of the last session this bill was left in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, of course our legislative patriots will not fail to give it due consideration this session.—What other enormities of similar kind will be perpetrated under the form of legislation, time only will reveal.

Such are the majority who make laws for the State of Ohio.

GOVERNOR CHASE'S MESSAGE.

Last week we spoke of Governor Chase's Message, condemnatory, in so far as he neglected to bear his testimony at this crisis and under present circumstances against the manifold and stupendous crimes of American Slavery—crimes which involved wrong, not only to the slave, but to our State—to all the States and to all classes of our citizens; nevertheless, as we stated, the document is a most interesting one on the topics on which it does mainly treat, namely, the past social progress and the present social condition of the State. We append some facts gleaned from the message.

In 1850 the population of Ohio was 1,980,000; it is now 2,420,000. In 1853 the common schools of the State were 5,984; they are now 12,500, and Governor Chase bears testimony to their efficiency and value. He recommends the establishment of normal schools for the education of teachers.

He gives an interesting view of the amount of pauperism in the State. The number of the poor in Houses of Refuge is estimated at 2,800, and the number receiving out-door relief at 12,000 more, which is about one indigent for every 162 of the population. This is less than exists in other States, for in New York, according to the census of 1850, the poor were 1 in 50—in Massachusetts 1 in 65; while in England they are 1 in 12. The crime is also considerable, but not so great proportionably as in other districts of the country. The number of indictments for crime during the past year was about 3,600; and the number of police arrests for crime against the State, not prosecuted by indictment, was about 3,200; the number of arrests against the police ordinances 4,686; making the number of arrests for crime and offenses of lower grade 12,486. The murders during the year were 80, and the suicides 65. The proportion of crimes and offences to the population was one in 208; the proportion of offenders being of course somewhat less. The proportion of murders was one to 30,000; that of suicides one to 36,923. The infrequency of convictions would seem to indicate a defective administration of criminal justice. The reason for this, in the case of higher crimes, Governor Chase states thus:

"I am persuaded that, in many instances, murder escapes all punishment, or all adequate punishment, through the reluctance of juries to find verdicts which must necessarily be followed by sentence of death."

Governor Chase is decidedly of the opinion that one-half the crimes committed, and four-fifths of all the police offences, are due to the intemperate use of ardent spirits; while he ascribes to the same baneful agent a great deal of the lunacy, pauperism and and disease which exists. He recommends the construction of an asylum for inebriates, but suggests no means to prevent the evil of intemperance. The Governor has, we believe, always been a little chary about mixing up temperance with politics.

CONFESSIONS OF SLAVERY.

The Washington Union has, on the question of the foreign slave trade, taken sides with the slave breeders of the border states, and is opposed to the re opening of the foreign trade. In prosecuting this argument The Union is obliged to take the common anti-slavery ground. It admits, 1st, That in all the more Northern slave states slavery is *unprofitable*. That it could not continue to exist but for the Southern market for its surplus human stock.

2d, That "if we compare the negro and white population of the extreme south, we shall find that the preponderance of the former is already *sufficiently great for permanency* and stability." So according to this *national* advocate of *slavery*, there is inherent in the system both *bankruptcy and danger*. The Union says:

"Those portions of the South in which the majority of the white population is found, are grain and tobacco growing regions; and their people could never be induced to incorporate new swarms of Africans into their communities. Not only would they resist their importation for such a purpose, but they would regard any countenance given to the measure, by the cotton and sugar-growing States, as a breach of faith towards themselves as a part of a great section of the Union having with them a common interest, suffering common wrongs and indignities from the outside world, and bound by a common destiny in regard to their common domestic institution. The theory of this portion of the slaveholding section of the Union is, that it is the owner of the slave who is the real servant, and not the bondsman himself. They believe that the institution of Slavery, so far as they are concerned, is not profitable in an industrial point of view. They believe that, owing to the original importation into their community, by the North and Great Britain, of Africans in numbers vastly disproportioned to the necessities of their country for labor, and in opposition to their constant and earnest protest against it, a much larger slave population exists among them than they could safely liberate, even if the highest precepts of Christianity and philanthropy did not imperatively forbid such a step, and also that a much larger number of slaves has resulted than they can employ in their local industry. They believe that but for the yearly emigration of a large per centage of this population from their borders, southward, into new cotton and sugar-growing regions that are opening up, the accumulation of the negro population among them would most injuriously affect their interest, and if this emigration were prevented by the introduction of native Africans in the cotton regions, in the stead of emigrant negroes from the higher latitude of the South, most disastrous consequences would ultimately result, not only to the localities immediately affected by the stoppage of this emigration, but to the whole slaveholding section of the Union—taking no account of the great revolution in the prices of slaves and of all commodities affected by their labor, which would result from the introduction of large numbers of native Africans at nominal prices from their native coasts.

"Nor would the people of the cotton States, in all probability, be found much less averse to the project of importing Africans, if it were attempted in earnest on any considerable scale, and for any other purpose than mere political notoriety. If we compare the negro and white population of these States, we shall find that the preponderance of the former is already sufficiently great for permanent safety and stability. The effect of new importations would be to unduly increase the preponderance of the blacks, without proportionably augmenting the product of the labor of the negro population. * * *

"As the circumstances attending the landing of the 'Wanderer' and the spiriting away of her noble cargo may be conceived to have thrown a suspicion upon the South of infidelity to the Constitution and laws, that section probably owes it to itself to vindicate its real sentiments, by expressing them in unequivocal and emphatic terms through the State Legislatures. Her best and wisest men may, however, be of opinion that her real sentiments on a project so monstrous and preposterous ought to be presumed by all right thinking men, and that the declaration of them is no more incumbent upon her than is the formal expression of her belief in a beneficent Providence or the righteousness of good works. * *

"We have said enough to answer the object we had in view—that of showing not only that the people of the South, as a community, do not look with the least favor upon this monstrous project of reviving the African slave trade, but that it is morally impossible that they could do so consistently with a wise regard for their industrial and social interests. They would be found on actual test as bitterly opposed to this trade as their fathers were before them, who protested against it for centuries, and who brought about its abolition by long and persevering effort, in despite of the most energetic exertions of National men to defeat their purposes."

LYNCH LAW IN THE REVOLUTION.—Moore, in his "Diary of the Revolution," quotes the following from a New York paper of 1778. It seem that women then administered justice under the code of Judge Lynch.

"The following droll affair lately happened at Kinderhook, New York. A young fellow, an enemy to the liberties of America, going to a quilting frolic, where a number of young women were collected, and he the only man in company, began his aspersions on Congress as usual, and held forth some time on the subject, till the girls exasperated at his impudence, laid hold of him, stripped him naked to the waist, and instead of tar covered him with molasses, and for feathers took the downy tops of flags, which grew in the meadows, and coated him well, and then let him go. He has prosecuted every one of them, and the matter has been tried before Justice Schoonmaker. We have not as yet heard his worship's judgment. It is said Parson Buel's daughter is concerned in the affair."

OFFICIAL ROBBERY.—The tyrant's reason assigned by the State Auditor of Ohio for out and out robery is severely but fittingly rebuked by B. S. Jones in his letter to Mr. Wright. Has it really come to this that in the commonwealth of Ohio port Officials will refuse to do common justice, because the applicant is of different opinion from the judge on questions of government? True, it is the legitimate consequence of our Union and complicity with slave holders in church and government, but really we were not prepared for quite so frank an avowal of such palpable despotism by a republican official.

EXPULSION OF THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.—The clamorocracy of Missouri seem moving for the same object that stirs the energies of their brethren in Maryland, namely, the expulsion of the free negroes from the State or their enslavement. A recent number of the Missouri Democrat says:

"The slavery agitation party in the Legislature seems wisely determined discussing the emancipation question. As soon as the journal had been read yesterday in the House, Mr. Boulware, of Calloway, National Democrat, introduced a bill concerning free negroes, and the course to be pursued in emancipating slaves. The bill provides that no slave shall hereafter be emancipated in this State, unless the master shall provide for his transportation from the State; that any free negro under the age of twenty one years, who may hereafter be born in the State on the first day of January, 1860, shall be removed therefrom at the expense of the county where he may be found, unless he has the means, where he may be found, unless he has sufficient property of his own to pay for the same; and for the confiscation of the property of free negroes, with such minor details and provisions as ought to be expected in an act of fourteen sections. It was discussed to some extent, and referred to the committee on Judiciary."

The Democrat takes the opportunity in commenting upon these proceedings to exhibit the genuine inconsistency of the National Democracy in denouncing gradual emancipationists as agitators, while they claim and exercise the privilege of agitating to any extent in behalf of slavery. The Democrat says:

"Will not any living what the Democracy will [illegible] what other principle is foul enough to hold such a patriot mass together? What other element is powerful enough to unite such discordant elements? What other issue is there on which the honest, conservative, patriotic, save-the-Union National Democracy would not break into a thousand fragments? Till these questions are answered it is of course needless to enquire why the negro question is forever being sprung by the Nationals. Their party is nourished and sustained by the agitation of a slave issue, and could not exist without. Yet any man who ventures to suggest that the interest of the State might be promoted by adopting a system of gradual emancipation is denounced as an innovator, an *agitator*, and a traitor."

The practice of the Democracy in denouncing opinion and then agitating themselves, is doubtless very inconsistent in one view of the case, but a very consistent with the principles of a party that would confiscate the property of honest people and expel them from their homes on account of their complexion, and perpetuate slavery by prohibiting emancipation, when an occasional agitator proposes so noble an act of justice. But a party of such principles and practice has no labor of being called the *Democracy* of America.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

Several receipts of the late Western Anti-Slavery Fair are $300.66.

A success fur the times. A success greater than our anticipations—a larger sum than has been realized at any previous Fair.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of contributions of boxes, packages of goods and money from the following named places and persons:—One box from Boston containing among other things a port folio of valuable pictures, one box from Philadelphia, boxes from the sewing societies of Rochester, Salineville, New Lyme, Dorset; packages from Mrs. H. L. M. Brown of Cleveland, Mrs. E. Beatty of Green Hill Mass. E. Irish of New Brighton, Pa. O. Brown of Canfield, and Miss D. of Atwater; superior drawing knives and gimlets from E. Whipper of Charleston; nests of baskets from J. & E. Cope of Harrison county, bonnets from Fairfield, brooms from E. & J. Whinery of New Lisbon, beautiful photographs from Mr. Fox, and paintings on glass from Miss V. of Akron, butter and many other things of superior quality in the provision line were received from Atwater, Atwater, and vicinity of Salem; two dollars and fifty cents from Marlboro sewing society and three dollars and some cents from the Mrs Holmes and other friends in Marlboro. The various pairs of warm woolen mittens from Rev. O. B. of Canfield, Mrs. G. of Salem, and Rev. B. of Green Hill; the shotage from Mrs. I.; and much of the substantial work of the sewing societies are in the way to a proper appreciation. While we gratefully receive and highly appreciate things ornamental we like very much the gratification of presenting our patrons with articles of substantial use suited to the condition of the times.

To the few hopeful and willing co workers in our enterprise we are greatly indebted for the success of the Fair. To all the contributors at home and abroad the Committee kindly and affectionately tender their thanks for the confidence and trust reposed in them as agents for their timely help in the cause of the yet helpless and cruelly despoiled brethren.

E. ROBINSON, *Secretary.*

To F. M. WRIGHT,
STATE AUDITOR,
Columbus,
Ohio.

SALEM, Columbiana Co. Ohio,
January 15th, 1859.

SIR: Conscious that I had last spring been taxed for property I did not possess, I applied to the proper authority for an abatement in the same. I showed that neither the State nor County Auditor had so little respect for justice as to consent, much less to insist, that imaginary property should be taxed, and the assumed possessor be compelled to submit to official robbery of the most shameful character. In this, so far as the first named official is concerned, I was disappointed, as you well know.

With the hope of having justice done, I made application through our County Auditor to you.—Mr. Colestock in his letter covering the application, says "I like it that his statement is substantially correct."

I have your reply to Mr. Colestock before me.—Referring to my statement that I declined making oath or affirmation to the assessor, though giving him all the necessary information, you proceed to say:

"The reasons for refusing to swear he thinks it hardly necessary to state—you, however, say in explanation he is 'one of that class of politicians who refuse to participate in government by voting, commonly called Disunionists or Abby Kelleyites.' I can only say that persons who refuse to obey the law or acknowledge its force, have a good deal of assurance to ask protection from the effects of their disobedience when it injuriously affects their interests. I therefore decline to grant any relief."

F. M. WRIGHT."

In the application I made you through Mr. Colestock, I declined giving my reasons for refusing to swear, *mainly* because it was a matter with which you, as State Auditor, had no business to intermeddle. The mere fact that I *did refuse* to swear, was all upon that point which it concerned you to know. If I was prevented by conscientious scruples, it was not for you to decide whether those scruples were well or ill founded. If views of policy withheld me, it was not *for* you to judge whether I was mistaken. You greatly misunderstand the character of your office, if you suppose it confers upon you inquisitorial powers. With the antecedents of those who come before you, or with their principles or policy, whether peculiar or otherwise, you have nothing whatever to do. Your province is simply to enquire whether injustice has been done the applicant, and if so, to redress it. Whether or no you thank me for enlightening you upon this point, community I am sure will be glad I have conveyed to you so desirable a piece of information.

You had my statement as given before a Justice of the Peace, that wrong had been done me, and you had Mr. Colestock's assurance that he believed that statement to be substantially correct. The facts as therein set forth are such as you cannot deny, the injustice is so palpable it admits of no excuse. But instead of considering the grounds upon which redress is asked, you raise the enquiry. "What are the political views of the applicant?" and having ascertained that he is a disunionist, you very significantly say, "I *therefore* decline to grant any relief".

I thank you, sir, for being so explicit—your language is incapable of being misunderstood or misconstrued. The only reason you give for not doing me justice is, that I am a Disunionist, and "*therefore*" relief is refused. Had I been a Republican, or even a Democrat, I might have hoped for justice; but being neither a Republican or Democrat, but an opposer of both, "*therefore*" there is no relief to be obtained, and 'tis a great piece of "assurance" to ask for it.

Had you possessed a little more shrewdness, you would have endeavored to conceal the motives that influenced your decision, and have at least pretended you were not satisfied with the correctness of my statements, and not have presented a reason so absurd, and so wicked, so unjust, and so unconstitutional, that those of your Republican friends who have any conscience will be ashamed of their State Auditor, and your Democratic opponents will marvel that so incapable a man was foisted into office. Judge Taney decided that the colored man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect; you, sir, have taken a step in advance of the Chief Justice, and decided that a Disunionist has no rights which a Republican is bound to respect. There is, however, a degree of consolation to be found in the thought that you do not yet occupy a seat upon the bench of the Federal, or any State Court, or even fill the office of Justice of the Peace.

You think that Disunionists have great assurance to ask you to do them justice—to equalize or abate taxes wrongfully laid. I believe eels manifest even yet, some uneasiness at being skinned alive, long as they have been used to the operation and although the legal rights of Disunionists have been so often denied, let me inform you they have not yet concluded to entirely refrain from protesting against the wrongs done them, nor have they ceased to appeal for redress when there is a reasonable prospect of obtaining it; and much as I may be supposed to deprecate your displeasure, I cannot refrain from writing you this letter, although I fear you will consider it a piece of assurance almost equal to my application for the remission of unjust taxes.

It is very true that Disunionists refuse to adopt for their government, or endorse by their support any code of laws or form of Constitution, the faithful observance of which would require them to disgrace their humanity, and trample under foot the teachings of Jesus. It is very true they refuse to become parties to a confederacy with slave claimants, by which the slave is held in his chains. It is true they refuse to sing praises to that "glorious Union", which has not only sacrificed the rights of the colored American bondman, but has so trampled upon the rights of the whites that men have been driven from the South for holding the sentiments of the Republican party, while the party itself has been prevented from forming an electoral ticket in any Southern State. All fulsome panegyrics upon such a union, all praises of its glory, and unbounded professions of allegiance and devotion they leave to the Republican party, whose monopoly of them cannot be questioned.

Disunionists, however, do not refuse obedience to laws which they consider just and righteous; but they have no reverence for unjust laws, and no "respect" for them although they come clothed with the authority of the National Government.—You, Sir, I presume hold with Governor Chase and the Republican party, that Federal laws, "whether just or unjust, if properly administered, *will be respected*". This position is in accordance with your oath of office, and by swearing to support the United States Constitution, to stand by and see fugitive slaves taken from the soil and from the protection of the people of Ohio, you possess the power, as you have given the promise to do the work of the slaveholder. Imbued with his spirit, you make outlaws of all who refuse to take the wicked oath, and when they ask for justice, not according to *their* standard, but according to the standard of Ohio law, you lecture them with official pertness about their assurance.

Disunionists have never consented to your tax laws, nor to any other of your laws, I may add, though they generally submit without much complaint when they are themselves alone concerned. Had they been parties to your governmental contract, there would seem to be more propriety in their keeping silence in regard to taxation, no matter what form it might assume; but such not being the case, it would be difficult to convince any honest person of average intellect, that it was a piece of assurance for them to ask that justice be done them in the apportionment of taxes. But if your position be correct, then every Old School Covenanter in Ohio, every foreigner who settles in the State, and hates slavery here as he did at home, and every Disunion abolitionist within her bounds is open to robbery by the Republican party, and when any of them apply for redress, the State Auditor stands ready to raise his hands and exclaim with verdant amazement, "What assurance."

I shall not here speak of the claim which your party put forth on the ground of being in favor of retrenchment and reform, though the heavy taxes might present a strange commentary thereon.—Although the rate of taxation is high, I made no complaint of assessment upon *actual* property, but only complained of levying taxes upon that which is *imaginary*. You refuse me relief because I am a Disunionist, and by that decision you have as unquestionably and as dishonorably appropriated my money, as did Gibson and Breslin the funds in the State Treasury.

I write you this letter through the columns of the Anti-Slavery Bugle for three reasons, 1st, because I wish Disunionists to know where the decision of the State Auditor has placed them; 2nd, because your Republican friends will be more likely to see the letter than if sent privately, and thus have the opportunity to express dissent from your position if they feel it; and 3dly, that Democrats may know how far the State Auditor of Ohio transcends in his decision the application of the principle laid down by Judge Taney of Washington.

Hoping that in time your actions may assimilate more closely to your name, I subscribe myself,

Yours, to rebuke,
BENJ. S. JONES.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR FUND.—At the last anniversary, it was proposed to raise one thousand Dollars in Contributions of $5.00 each, for the interests of the general cause, especially through the support and circulation of the Anti-Slavery Bugle. Since the anniversary, the Executive Committee have been carrying out this plan by addressing circulars to individual friends, requesting their contributions and their aid in obtaining them from others in their respective localities. That all may be informed of the progress of this enterprise we publish the names of subscribers to this fund so far as obtained. Those who have paid are so marked. It is desirable that the money should be paid in by June next. This list does not include all who have contributed or pledged funds to the society, but only those who have pledged or payed one or more shares to this fund.

Mahlon Erwin (paid)	$5 00
J. M'Millan	5 00
Enos Eldridge	5 00
Isaac Brooke (paid $4 00)	5 00
E. Jumeo (paid)	5 00
Horace Lindsley (paid)	5 00
Henry Willis (5 shares, paid)	25 00
Thomas Donaldson (paid)	5 00
R. B. Glasier (paid)	5 00
Wilson S. Thorn (paid)	5 00
Joseph Heighton	5 00
Elisha Erwin	5 00
Jacob Millikac (2 shares)	10 00
J. M. Holmes " "	10 00
G. W. Adams	5 00
G. W. Holmes	5 00
H. A. Redfield	5 00
J. G. Price	5 00
A. Warford	5 00
Martha Stratton	5 00
Ezra Clark (paid)	5 00
H. Young (paid)	5 00
Samuel Erwin	5 00
Clement Rockhill	5 00
Susan Morgan	5 00
C. W. Noland	5 00
Edwin C. Nash (paid)	5 00
Chester Nash	5 00
Cynthia Nash	5 00
Catharine Nash	5 00
W. W. Walker	5 00
Enock Clark (2 shares, paid)	10 00
Robert George (paid)	5 00
T. R. Davis "	5 00
James Doud	5 00
Lewis Morgan	5 00
B. S. Jones	5 00
Sarah J. Haines	5 00
Joseph Rockhill	5 00
Marsena Miller	5 00
Daniel Bonsal	5 00
Ann Pearson	5 00
Martha Erwin	5 00
Esther C. Brosius	5 00
Margaret Hise	5 00
M. R. Robinson	5 00
Reuben Erwin	5 00
J. S. Clymer	5 00
Sallie P. Price	5 00
A Brooke (paid)	5 00
Aldula Brooks	5 00
Esther Walton	5 00
G. S. Bentley	5 00
Ann Bonsal	2 00
Joseph Nash	5 00
Robert Hillie	5 00
Benj. Kingsberry	5 00
Hibbard Case	5 00
Joshua Whinery	5 00
T. S. Edwards	5 00
J. Brown	5 00
Joseph Ward (paid)	5 00
Hoops Bailey "	5 00
Mrs. C. Church (2 shares paid)	10 00
Mary Bishop (paid)	5 00
Elwood Whinery (paid)	5 00
Sarah N. M'Millan	5 00
Isaac Stokesberry	5 00
Ann Stokesberry	5 00

"GOD SPEED THEM.—The Green County Republican of Tuesday says that a party of runaway slaves passed near town yesterday morning, consisting of three men and two women. About 12 o'clock, the owner and his hired company, consisting of some twelve or fifteen horsemen, arrived, in hot pursuit of them. They, in company with the Sheriff and several of our citizens, pursued on, but as we go to press before they have returned, we cannot tell whether they have captured the poor fugitives or not."

The above is from the Pittsburg Gazette. Pray do the people of Pennsylvania elect sheriffs to play the blood hound. The citizens who thus volunteered as kidnappers must belong most emphatically to the "white trash."

From The Erie True American.

MORE "PIETY".

We continue to hear from the profligate Democratic papers the stale assertion that abolitionists are "infidels". A Massachusetts paper—the Barnstable Patriot—which hates all anti-slavery people as the devil is supposed to hate holy water, is out in a late issue with a flaming appeal to the sectarian prejudices of sundry good people against the peculiar notions of Messrs. Garrison, Parker and Phillips. To which the Provincetown Mirror makes the following rejoinder: Parker is not half so great an "infidel" to the reception of all Christianizing influences as the editor of the Patriot is. Parker gave Ellen Crafts a Bible, when he married her, for her spiritual guide, while at the same time he put a pistol into the hands of Henry Box Brown to protect him from the grasp of the slavehunter. The Patriot man, on the contrary, supports a party who uphold a system making it criminal to teach black children how to read the Bible. What is an 'infidel'? It is this, according to the popular estimation: "I believe certain doctrines; if you deny them, you are an 'infidel'." Now Parker denies a good deal that most people firmly believe; hence he is called an infidel.

On the other hand, Parker believes a good deal that most other people deny; hence he calls *them* infidels to his belief. And so each party is 'infidel' to the other. That is all this cry of infidelity amounts to. Mr. Garrison is a practical Christian—the trouble is, he believes in imitating the Savior so closely, that it is difficult for people to follow him—hence a cheap way of getting over the difficulty is to cry 'infidel.' As to Mr. Phillips, he believes the Church should make war against slavery and all unrighteousness. His brethren do not find it for their interest to keep up with him, so they sometimes call him 'infidel,' though a purer hearted man does not live.

It is very common for one Christian sect to call another infidel—the Turks call all Christians 'infidels'—but it amounts to nothing. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

Miscellaneous Summary.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—William Pitt Fessenden has been re-elected United States Senator from Maine. From Michigan, Ex Governor Bingham has been elected in place of Senator Stewart, and in Massachusetts, Henry Wilson has been re-elected. All of these are Republicans.

The Mobile *Mercury* sagaciously charges the Federal Government with the murder of all those stolen Africans, rescued from the Echo, who died on their way back to their home. Who was it that "murdered" the victims of the middle passage during the Echo's voyage to this country? Let those who advocate re-opening the African Slave trade answer to themselves, whether *they* are innocent in the one case more than in the other.

CONDITION OF THE NEGRO.—In twenty-four of the thirty two States, negroes are allowed no political privileges whatever that place them on an equality with the white race. Eleven of these twenty four States are *free*. New York practically excludes them by a freehold qualification and a long residence before voting. Two more States—Maine and Rhode Island—exclude them by requiring all voters to be citizens of the United States. Massachusetts and New Hampshire are about the only States that make no distinction of color or race, and there they are not allowed to serve in the militia.

A NEW TERRITORY.—Mr. Colfax has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill for the organization of the new territory of Colona embracing all the recently discovered gold regions of Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek. The territory will stretch from the 103d parallel of the Rocky Mountains, being from 4 to 5 degrees in width, and from the 37th to the 42nd parallel of latitude, making it five degrees in length. It will thus be nearly square and will include parts of the territory of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New Mexico, nearly all, however, being taken from Kansas. It will embrace within its borders not only the gold diggings but also the famous Peaks, the head waters of both forks of the Platt, of the Arkansas, and of the Rio Grande. Also its exterior lines will be guarded by Bent's Fort, in its southeast corner, by Fort Massachusetts near its southern boundary, and Fort Laramie just beyond its northern line St. Vrain's Fort will be near its centre; Bridger's pass, which shortens the road to California over 100 miles, and is in the northern part of the new territory, and the Coochatupe pass in the Southern.

Colona is the name favored by the settlers, nearly two thousand of whom are wintering in the diggings.

Mr. Colfax expresses the opinion that next summer there will be at least 20,000 persons in Colony and it being important that they should have a territorial government, he has prepared the bill.

The height of impudence has been reached. Gov. Stewart has issued a requisition on Gov Medary, of Kansas, for Capt. Montgomery, who is accused of certain unlawful habits, among others, taking possession of their property. It is quite proper that violations of the law should be punished. It is essential to the peace of the Border that murderers should be punished. It has, however, been the custom of "the authorities" to reward with the patronage of the general government those who have distinguished themselves as murderers in the history of Kansas. Only now, when there is reason to believe that a number of pro-slavery partisans have been killed by those who assume to be doing the fighting of the Free State cause, has there been any symptoms of an active desire in official circles to bring the red-handed men to justice. This time, the Governor of Missouri is greatly exercised. And the Governor of Kansas displays a fatal facility for deepening the difficulty and making the old sore incurable. He is anxious for troops to put down the rebellion. The people of Kansas are, however, quite tired of displays of military force among them. They loathe the spectacle of a company of dragoons acting as illustrations of the beauties of the Administration's system of popular sovereignty. If the hordes of ruffians from Southern Missouri invade the neighboring portions of Kansas, and Gov. Medary makes a demonstration with dragoons, it is probable that the bloodiest picture in the book of Kansas is yet to be written.—*Cin. Com.*

ANOTHER NEW CENT.—We have received from Adams & Co. a specimen of the new cent which has just been struck at the Mint in Philadelphia. It is of the same size, and composed of the same metal, as the old cent, but it is much prettier in its device. The reverse, like the old cent, has a wreath surrounding the words "One cent" but the obverse has fortunately discarded the hideous and screeching bird of prey with which the old cent was disfigured, and its place has the head of an Indian woman with a coronal of feathers, and in the band the word of LIBERTY. Around the sides are the words "The United States of America" and the date, 1859.

When the old cent was published, we remember that we took occasion to remark that the word Liberty was omitted from it, and we found in the omission a significant sign of the feeling and love of freedom in the nation. That was before the electoral campaign of 1856, and we are happy to state now that the time-honored and expressive device has been restored. The motto of the United States of America is still Liberty.—*Evening Post.*

Among the subjects discussed in the Cabinet relative to our future policy with Mexico, in the event of a recognition of the Juarez government, is that the Marshals of the United states may have unlimited power to pursue fugitive slaves and seize and bring them back. Do you perceive that the opponents of "slavery agitation" thrust in the "nigger" question on all occasions.—*Cor. Eve. Post.*

RETAKEN.—The party whom we stated in our last as having started in pursuit of the runaway slaves who passed near town on the following day without the fugitives, they have eluded them and made good their escape. They are by this time, no doubt, safely landed in Canada.—*Greene Co. Repub.*

Yes! the "citizens" of Waynesburg who went on the trail at the command of some of the "first families," need give themselves no further uneasiness in the premises. *Doubtless* the realms of that "hateful tyranny" of Victory hold the chattles! we think we can assure the gentlemen that the "who shins" have been seen *en route*.

Senator Douglas has resumed his seat in the Senate. His reception was studiously cold—few Senators approaching to welcome his return. There was a slight attempt at applause in the gallery, but it was promptly checked.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—The cases of the crew of the slaver Ketch Brothers, charged with slave trading, were taken up in the District Court to-day. The grand jury ignored the bills.

The total claims against Mexico on the part of other governments or citizens of other governments is set down at $83,156,133.75. The interest on this debt in round numbers is $6,000,000 per annum.

POSTAGE.—There is no prospect, we believe, that Congress will adopt the foolish project of the Postmaster General for advancing the rate of postage on letters from 3 to 5 cents; but there is some ground for hope that the franking privilege, out of which so many abuses have grown, will be abolished. The Senate, it is said, is in favor of giving to members of Congress and other officers of the Government a limited number of stamps, in lieu of the unrestrained privilege of loading down the mails with electioneering trash. Whether the House will concur in a reform which must seriously abridge the wire-pulling facilities of the members, is not so certain.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Recieved of Mrs. Sarah Bown, proceeds of the late Anti-Slavery Fair, $275 07.

JOEL M'MILLAN,
Treas. W. A. S. Society.

MARRIED,

At Massillon, Jan. 3d, by Rev. D. C. Blood, DAVID L. GALBREATH, of Columbiana county, to Miss ELIZA C. WILSON, of Massillon.

DIED,

At the residence of his son, in Rochester, New York, December 28th, 1858, BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

Our aged Father passed quietly and happily to his rest, after completing an unostentatious but active life of near 77 years. Though earnestly devoted to the prosperity of the church during the whole period of his manhood, and a zealous advocate of its theological opinions, he also earnestly sympathised with all humane and benevolent enterprises and especially with the cause of the slave.

THE BUGLE can be obtained, every Friday, of Isaac Trescott, at Steer's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Going West.

LEAVE	EXPRESS.	EMIGT PASS.	MAIL.
Pittsburgh,	2.15, p.m.	12.30, a.m.	6.45 a.m
" Columbiana,	5.10 "	6.35 "	9.25 "
" Salem,	5.35 "	7.30 "	9.53 "
" Alliance,	6.22 "	8.30 "	10.24 "
" Crestline,	11.20 "		2.35 p.m.
ARRIVE AT Chicago,	11.50 a.m.		4.00 a.m

Going East.

LEAVE			
Chicago,	5.30 a.m.		7.30 p.m.
Crestline,	5.30p.m	9.30, p.m.	8.00 a.m.
" Alliance,	9.55 "	1.41, p.m.	12.49 p.m.
" Salem,	10.26 "	2.21 a.m	1.22 "
" Columbiana,	10.49 "	2.45 "	1.47 "
ARRIVE AT Pittsburgh,	1.25 a.m	5.30 a.m	4.25 "

SALEM, JANUARY 12th, 1859.

J. & L. SCHILLING,
SALEM, OHIO,

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to announce the commencement of their

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALES
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Which they now offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

In order to reduce the amount of Goods on hand before taking an account of stock, as well as to make room for our new Spring Goods, which will be forthcoming in due time upon the opening of the season. These Sales will continue for some SIX WEEKS, during which time it is our intention to close out a large lot of

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

FRENCH MERINOS, COBERGS, De LAINES, De BERGS, GINGHAMS, CAILCOES,

BROCHE AND WOOLEN SHAWLS,

CLOTH MANTLES, FURS, HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, BED BLANKETS, LADIES' AND CHILDRENS SHOES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, TWEEDS, JEANS, CARPETS, BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS, &c., &c., all of which we now offer to the trade AT and NEAR COST, together with some

5000 YARDS OF REMNANTS,

To be sold irrespective of COST. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the above extra bargains, will do well to call soon, and by so doing save money, as we are determined to reduce stock.

Thankful to our numerous customers for the very liberal patronage extended us during the past year,

We remain yours truly,
J. & L. SCHILLING.

THE GOOD OLD
OHIO CULTIVATOR
For 1859,

IS going right along, and began its fifteenth year on the 1st of January, to which every body is invited to subscribe. The OHIO CULTIVATOR is published twice every month, in book form for binding, devoted to

The Farm, Stock, Garden, and Orchard,
AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEOPLE.

TERMS—$1 a year, single copy; three copies for $2; six for $4; nine for $6, and a copy extra to the getter up of every club of nine. Specimens sent free. Address

S. D. HARRIS, COLUMBUS, O.,
Editor and Proprietor.

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED!!
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT!!

WE wish to engage a limited number of responsible Agents to travel and solicit orders for

Atwater's Patent First Premium
FIFTEEN AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR
Family Sewing Machines,

The very best low priced Machine in the market, and fully equal to the high priced ones; as it is the most simple in its construction, reliable in its operation, and less liable to get out of order. A SALARY of $30 per month with all expenses, will be paid to only a limited number of Agents. For conditions and instructions in the business, address, with stamp enclosed,

I. M. DAGGETT & CO.,
No. 4 Wilson Lane, Boston, Mass.
Dec. 25, 1858.—3w.

Pick-pockets
DEFEATED!!

We will send a *First Class Wallet for* $1.00 and also a very nice convenient Bill Fold Portmonnie or $1.25 with our improvement by mail which

SECURES THE WALLET OR PORTMONNIE AGAINST ACCIDENTAL LOSS, OR PICK POCKETS.

☞ Agents wanted to solicit orders of Merchants and others.

DICKINSON & BATE,
Hudson, Michigan.

DR. RUSH,
HOMŒOPATHIST.
Office three doors West of the Wilson House.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Salem and vicinity, that he now occupies the Office recently vacated by E. G. Painter, M. D., where he may be found ready to attend to calls in his profession.

Salem, June 5th, 1858.—6m.

JAMES SMILEY, M. D.

Office and Residence four doors West of WHINERY & FIRESTONE'S DRUG STORE, South side of Main Street, Salem, Ohio.

Salem, July 31st, 1858.

MRS. CHURCH,
Botanic Medicine;
HIGH STREET, SALEM, OHIO.

THE AGITATOR:
PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY AT CHERRY LAND, OHIO, BY
MRS. H. M. F. BROWN.

TERMS, $1 00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

"It labors to gather the good and help to destroy the evil, wherever found."

DANIEL WALTON,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
BIRD CAGES, TOYS, &c., &c.,

South side Main street, opposite J. Heaton's store.

Geo. W. Manly,
AMBROTYPE AND
DAGUERRIAN ARTIST
SCHILLINGS' BLOCK,
Main Street, Salem, Ohio.

Salem, June 23, 1858.

FARQUHAR HOUSE,
EAST END OF MAIN STREET,
Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

J. Watson, *Clerk,* W. W. ALLEN, Ag't,

☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the depot free of charge.

TO LOVERS OF
GOOD FRUITS;

I am now receiving a large and choice stock of New Fruits, Nuts, Confectionaries, splendid

Black and Green Teas;

Pure Ground and Whole Spices, Pepper, &c., for the Holidays.

I am receiving a large stock of No. Palm Soap, which is equal if not superior to Bullock's Chemical Laxative Soap which I can sell at 7 cents per pound; also best article Clear Starch, and Baking Soda at 8 cents per pound, prime English Currants at 12½ cents per pound, Prunes at 10 cents per pound, and Raisins proportionately cheap.

We are weekly receiving choice Orleans and Refined Sugars, also Syrup and Molasses, so we can sell at the lowest rates on a falling Market. All articles as good as

The best in town. I devote my attention exclusively to the Grocery trade, buying all my goods from Importers in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, at CASH rates, I am resolved to sell as cheap, either Wholesale or Retail (for cash) as any other respectable house west of the mountains.

☞ 6 Hhd. Choice New Orleans Sugar,
☞ 20 Barrels Choice Molasses,
For sale by J. DERING.

SALEM, Jan. 1, 1859.—tf.

J. C. Whinery, D. D. S.,

Has removed his office to the corner of
MAIN AND BROADWAY,
SECOND STORY, (ENTRANCE FROM BROADWAY, AT THE SOUTH END OF THE BUILDING;) for the purpose of procuring increased facilities for the practice of Dentistry.

He proposes to spare neither pains nor expense in keeping pace with the onward march of his Profession. His stock of DENTAL MATERIALS is selected by himself at the head of the market; and his past success, he trusts, has been such as to give assurance that full satisfaction will be given to those who may require his services.

☞ All operations WARRANTED.
Office hours from 7 A. M., 'till 6 P. M.

BROADWAY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING AND
CLOTH HOUSE.

In store the largest assortment, BEST MADE and Cheapest Stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING

to be found in the country. Also: A very large stock of Piece Goods (bought of the Manufacturers,) comprising every variety of Material adapted to the Season for Men and Boy's wear, which will be sold by the piece or yard or made to order in a style

NOT TO BE EXCELLED

by any other establishment in the country.

Gents Furnishing Goods of every description at low prices.

☞ Goods received from the East Monthly.

STREET & CO.

Broadway, Salem, June 1858.

HUNT AND WEBSTERS SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.

VARIETY
AND
FANCY GOODS!!

BARR & EVANS

Offer, this fall, one of the *Largest* and Best selected Stock of Fancy and Variety Goods to be found in the Market, comprising all kinds of Fine Muslins, Chints, Paper Muslin, Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Comforts, Laces, Edgings, Combs, Brushes, Silk, Patent Thread, Spool Silk and Cotton, Porte Monnaies, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Shetland Wool, Scarf Pens and Pen-Holders, Pencils, Glover and Mittens, Silk and Cotton, Velvet, Dress Trimmings.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel assured they will find the Stock, as well assorted, and the prices as Low as any in town.

E. E. BARR, C. S. EVANS.

Four Doors West of Cheesman & Wright's Hardware Store, Main Street, Salem, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. GALLACHER ON UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—A STORY.

BY CUTHBERT ROY.

It's a very safe advice that my frien' Mrs. Armstrong gies us a' occasione, that is, if ye can my nae gude o' a body say naething about them ava. That's the policy that I am gaun to adopt in reference to my acquaintance Mrs. Gallacher, but there can be nae harm in my gie'in' you a bit sketch o' what she said to me the ither day, and leavin' you to form your ain opinion o' her leddiship.

I happened to meet Mrs. Gallacher in the house o' a mutual acquaintance, and in the course o' conversation I happened to spier at Mrs. Gallacher if she had read that wonderful book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' 'No,' hue' she, 'nor never intend to read it; if everybody had been as muckle annoyed as I've been wi' that abominable book, there would be less fuss about it.' 'Bless me,' quo' I, 'I canna see how ye can hae been annoyed by sic a book as that.' 'Maybe,' quo' she, 'but I can soon gie you proof positive o' the fact. The first time I heard o' 'Uncle Tom's Ca in' was about four months sin', when a cripple cousin o' mine who lives in the country and spends his time in reading books and feeding birds, sent our bairns a pair o' pigeons, a black one and a white one, wi' strict injunctions that they were to be taken great care o', as they were very rare specimens, and he had christened them Eva and Topsey, after those wonderful characters in that wonderful book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Noo, ye see, I neither kent nor cared anything about Eva and Topsey, but I kent it was the height o' nonsense wastin' guid meat feedin' fat doos, so I very cannily twisted the necks o' baith Eva and Topsey, and made them into a nice bit pye for Mr. Gallacher's supper and mine. For I'm no ane that believes in folke living on tasties and saut when they're by themsels, and keepin a' bits o' nicsties to mak a show at a party. I think if ye are to hae anything nice in the cookery way, ye should hae't when ye're by yoursels when ye can get the guid o't. So when I had my bit pye prepared, I gied my ain's errand to the baker wi't myael, and gied strict injunctions that it was to be done a beautiful brown. Weel, would ye believe it? when the pye cam' hame it was burned to a perfect cinder, perfectly uneatable, and when I gaed to the baker to make my complaint, he just laugh't in my face and said, 'Ye must really excuse us on this occasion, for every one's head seems turned with that wonderful book. I entrusted your pye to my auldest apprentice, a very careful young man in general, but it being in the evening, he got so absorbit in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' that he quite forgot your pye till the smell o't burnin' wauken'd the youngest 'prentice, who happened to be sleepin' on the bakin' table.'—That was my introduction to that abominable book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

Weel, the next o't was this:—Mr. Gallacher and mé were invited to the examination o' a Sunday school. No that we take muckle interest in onything o' that kind. Mr. Gallacher and me are baith o' opinion that the dark places o' the earth have been and will be the habitations o' cruelty, for a' that simple folk may think they can do for them; but there was a number o' our customers interested in this school, and we had to gi'e them a subscription; of course we rubbit them off wi' as little as possible, but still we had to subscribe. So when the examination o' the school cam' on, we're baith invited. Mr. Gallacher wanna for gaun, but really that we had gien the siller, I thought it best to gang and let ourscls be seen. So we gaed to the examination, and a very tiresome affair it was. Well after a' the classes are examined, the teacher said that ony o' the patrons present might if they pleased, put a few questions to the scholars. I wanted Mr. Gallacher to put a question or two, but he said he would do naething of the sort. He said he didna mind onything about the 'questions.' Indeed he said he didna mind what they were about ava; so I just stept forrit myself, and askit a big wee-like lump o' a laddie if he could answer the simple question, 'Who made him?' Wi' that the laddie folded his hands, and turnin' up the white o' his e'en, in a real dreil sneevilling tone, answered me, 'Nobody as I knows; I specks I grow'd.' Well, in place o' bein' onyway ashamed o' the laddies ignorance, baith teacher and scholars, and a' the visitors, burst out into a roar o' vulgar laughter, as if they were laughin' at me. And what do you think? The teacher told me when I was leavin' the school that the boy I had caused was ane o' the most advanced scholars in the school, and had been so indignant at the simplicity o' my question, that he had answered me in the language o' that wonderful book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' 'Advanced scholars'—I'm thinkin' they'll be considerably further advanced before they get anither subscription frae me.

It wasna mony days after this fine examination, till I made arrangements to gang to the coast to look for a house. I aye like to gang braw an' early and meet in wi' a timrous body that's fear'd their house 'ill no be let, and if you can persuade them that it's likely to stand empty, and mak' a judicious bargain, whiles, by sublettin' the house, you can hae your ain exes water for naething, and profit besides. This year I had made up my mind that I was to gang to Kilcreggan, for I had aye like to gang to the most fashionable place. So I had to tak' Nelly wi' me to tak' charge o' the weans. That lassie Nelly's a puzzle to me; for a' that I've done for her, takin' her out o' the poor's house, and what not, an' for a' the blows that lie on her body, she has nae mair respect for me than if I wasna her mistress. At ony rate I had to tak' Nelly doun the water wi' me, to tak' charge o' the wean. Weel, when we're comin' near about Greenock, a gentleman, an acquaintance o' Mr. Gallacher's, who had been noddin several times on the way doun, came up to me, and askit me if I would gang doon to the steward's cabin and get a refreshment (catch me buying onything in the shape o' drink on board o' a steamboat myse'—I ken owre weel the way they charge—but this is gettin' me naething), so I agreed to gang doon, but before goin' I gied Nelly strict injunctions that she was to keep a sharp look-out for Kilcreggan, and to ca' me up before we came to the quay. Weel Nelly promised faithfully, and doon we went. The gentleman was verry genteel: he called for brandy. So I sat what I thought was a very few minnits, but it's wonderful hoo time slips by in such circumstances. At last I'm called up an' landed on the quay, and the boat's awa, an' a' richt as I thocht. Weel when I lookit about, whaur do ye think I was? but a' the way at Strone Point, fairly on the ither side o' the water. I was that provokit that I just stookit my claes and gied Nelly twa or three rattles on the side o' the head, and she took to the roarin' and greetin'. An auld lady she took to the roarin' and greetin'. An auld lady that had come doon in the boat askit what she had done? When I tolt her, the auld lady said, 'Poor thing, you must really excuse her for this time, for she got so interested in her story that she quite forgot till she was past the place.' 'What story?' quo' I. And what do ye think Nelly tolt wi' her ain lips? that after hearin' o' the burnin' o' my pye she had gane on en's errand and a borrow't 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' frae the baker's 'prentice; and it was by readin' that abomonable book that she had landed me on the Strone Point. I was that provokit, that I stookit my ither sleeve, and gied Nelly just as muckle on the other side of the head. So a lump o' a laddie that was standin' lookin' on, cam' forrit to me and said, 'Wife, were ye gaun to Kilcreggan to loook for a house?' I said I was. 'Weel,' quo' he, 'ye needna care muckle for Lein' taen past the place; there's nae house there for common folks like you; a' the houses at Kilcreggan are for the gentry.' 'Gentry?' quo' I, 'and common folk! ye impident monkey, hoo do ye ken whether I'm gentry or common folk?' Quo, he, 'a body micht be a wee puzzled wi' some folk, but it's easy kenin' the like o' you.' 'What do you think,' quo' I, 'if I could maybe buy some o' your gentry?' 'Ay,' quo' the laddie, 'yer's just like a wife that wad buy folk, and sell them tae, but it doesna happen to be the fashion in this country, Mrs. Legree!' Weel, for a' I had gien her, Nelly was that weel pleased wi the laddie's impudence to me she roar'd and lauch't till I thocht she would fa' owre the quay. It's my opinion that she would hae fa'en owre the quay if the laddie dadna happen'd to notice her, and cried, 'Hold on, Topey, for 'spose you're a duck, I 'specks you would sink.' The last thing the laddie cried owre his shouther to me as he took his departure, was, that I should never gang past Greenock when I was gaun to the saut water. So I had just to come awa' hame wi' my finger in my mouth, a' in and through that abominable book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

An' that wasna the last o't, for I got into mair than sae scrape, through that abominable volume that very same day. Ye see the sunk flat o' our land has been let for the last ten years to a black man, a cook in ane o' the steamboats. Some say he's married and some say he's no married; but at onyrate he lives wi' a woman, and there's twa three whity-broon weans; that there can be nae mistak' about. Weel, it seems our Tommy had been playing in the close wi' ane o' the whity broon laddies, and it seems our Tommy had taen a peerie frae the laddie, and he had made an awful roarin' and greetin' about it, and our Tommy's rather quick in temper (his father says he takes it o' me). So it seems Tommy had flung the peerie doon the back stair, and when the wee laddie ran doon after't, Tommy it seems had flung a brick doon after him, and he had gaen in roarin' to his mither. So up the stair she comes, and just as I'm comin' in the close, there's the black prince's leddie standing at the head o' the stair, shakin' her neive at our Tommy, and saying. "O laddie, laddie, if that passion o' yours is no curbed in your young days, it will bring you to an untimely end."

They were the very words that met me as I cam' to the close. So I just made answer, "Go down the stair wi' you, you impident randy go down the stair wi' you; 'an untimely end' it'll surely be lang before onybody's brocht to an untimely end, for flinging a bit brick at a blackimoor; gang down the stair wi' you, and see in your excitement and no make such a mistak as to curl your hair wi' your marriage lines." "I care na mair," quoth she, for your vulgar insinuations than for the wind blowin; they just indicate the rotten state o' your black heart; and doon the stair she went, and up the stair I went, and sortet myself and gaed straucht awa to the laird to see if decent tenants were to be annoyed wi' a wheen trash like that in a sunk flat. Our laird, ye ken passes for bein' a real guid man in the eyes of the world, "as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove". I could swear for the serpent part o' the business at ony rate. The laird received me very blandly, and listened to a' I had to say; he then sat back in his chair, put up his specks on his brow, and said, very quietly, 'I am very glad you have called, Mrs. Gallacher, I am glad you have called. Your visit gives me an opportunity of stating a matter that I felt some delicacy in mentioning. I have always been of opinion that the part of my property that you occupy has been let rather under its value, but I felt reluctant to raise your rent. Now however that you talk of removing, I must make a new bargain, so you will know this, Mrs. Gallacher, whether you remain or remove there will be three pounds added to the rent of the house you occupy. As for the dark people, you certainly have not read that wonderful book 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' or you would know that great lady Mrs. Stowe, has drawn a magic circle round that poor unhappy race, which it would be perfect sacrilege to think of crossing. For my own part, I would not only rather part with you but with all my tenants, than be compelled to touch one stick of poor 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'."—He kent perfectly weel that, circumstanced as I was, I couldna flit; so there was me wi' three pounds added to my rent, a' in, and through that abominable book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'.

On my way hame frae the laird's I thocht I would ca' in and see hoo a dizzen o'shirts that I had gi'en out to mak' were getten on. I had gi'en them to a puir creature that lives in ane o' the closes in the High Street—ane o'thae proud—spirited creatures—owre big to tak onything aff the parish—and that slaves hersel, night and day, working for herse!' and a sister's son, a wee blind laddie that lides wi' her. I was recommended to her by a Mrs Scrubber' wha kens geyan weel whar to get onything o' that kind done. Ye see it was a charity to put wark into the creature's way, and mair than that, she made the shirts for thirteenpence-half penny, and that was three bawbees cheaper than I got the last anes done in Bridewell. Weel, when I had climed the lang stair, of course I chappit at the door, and gettin' nae answer, thocht I would try the sneck. So I opened the door and walked in, and what do you think I saw in the miserable garret, but the puir starved lookin' creatures sittin' owre a wee bit spunky o' fire; and what do ye think she was dacin'? reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin", to the wee blind laddie, the tears comin drappin' owre baith their noses. I stood for a while and said naething. Somehow, at the first, I felt a kind o'feared to disturb them, but at last I said, "It'll be a lang time before that puts muckle in your pouch.' And then the thin, pale, skinny-lookin' face was turned up to me so very quietly, and she said, "A body shouldna do everything in this world wi' a direct view to their pouch." "Them that has plenty," quo' I," in their pouch doesna need to be so particular." "It's no what a body has," quo' she, "it's how they are satisfied with what they have. There are some people that are contented with very little, and there are others that would not be satisfied although they had the whole world.

'You'll be ane o' the satisfied kind,' quo I.' 'I cannot take much credit to myself for that,' quo' she; 'I must say I never had any great anxiety to be possessed of much of that heart hardening substance, money; if I had a wish,' quo' she, 'I would rather have given to the world such a book as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' than be mistress of all the gold found at California or Australia.' There was a bonny speech for ye! I thocht I would just cut it short by askin' how she was getting on wi' my shirts. 'There's no a wrang steek in them yet,' quo' she. 'What do you mean?' quo' I. 'Do you mean to say that ye hiena begun them yet?' 'No, quo'she, 'I have not begun them; I was astonished to see the way in which the cloth was cut.' 'Were ye no pleased wi' the cutting o' them?' quo' I. 'No,' quo' she; 'they're at least a dozen years behint the fashion o' the present time. I was astonished at your cutting the cloth.' 'Weel,' quo' I, 'I'll be very plain wi' you, I'll tell you how I cut the cloth. I've seen when shirts were gien out to mak, the bits o' cloth gaed amissin;' so I thocht if ye had every bit cut for its ain proper place, ye could be in no danger o' bein' blamed That's the way the cloth was cut.' 'Oh, quo' she 'I understand now;' and away she went wi' a' the dignity o' a queen, and brocht doon the bundle o' linen, and openin' the parcel, quo' she, 'There, I think, are all the pieces just as you brocht them—the bodies, the sleeves, the necks, the wristbands, and the gushets.' I said they were a' there as I brocht them. 'That's well,' quo' she, and folded up the parcel very carefully, and puttin't into my hands, she said, 'I would be obliged by your gettin' some other person to make your shirts. I don't know what I may be reduced to, but, as yet, I am under no necessity of doin' work to any one who takes precautions with me as if I were a common thief,' and before ye could hae said six, she was sittin' reading 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' as if I hadna been in the world. I could have twisted the neck of the impudent ungrateful creature.

As I'm comin doon the stair, thinkin' to myself this is nae doot a lesson to me on the "dignity o' labor," as it's ca'd—the dignity o' abominable impudence!—as I'm comin' out o' the close, there's a big lump o' a laddie comes up to me and says—"wife, I'll carry your bundle to "ye for tippence." "Gae' wa wi' you," quo I, "ye big lump!" and as I'm gettin' clear o' him, there's a wee white-headed laddie cries—"Leddie, I'll carry your parcel to you for a bawbee." The bundle had a terrible weight, so I gied it to the wee white-headed laddie, and awa we're comin' along the Trongate, when I sees a crowd o'folk lookin, in at a window. I speert at the laddie if he ken't what they were lookin' at. The laddie said he thought they were lookin' at 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Sa, when I cam forrit, this is a draper's window wi' a lot o, beautifu' boxes in't and on the lids o' the boxes there's beautifu' pictures o' "Eliza crossin' the ice," "Uncle Tom writin' his letter," "Master George" "Eva an' Topsy,' and a' the like o' that. So I stood for a while admirin' the pictures, when I bethinks myse!' to look if the wee laddie was a' richt—and, would ye believe it?—I had seen my last sicht o' that wee white-headed laddie and my dizzen o' guid linen shirts! Is it any wonder that I hate the sicht o' that abominable book "Uncle Tom's Cabin!'

THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying clouds, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happily bells, across the snow;
The Year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feuds of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin;
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes,
But ring the duller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slanders and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and, right,
Ring in the common love of good,

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrow lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Burleigh, the New correspondent of the Boston Journal, furnishes in a late letter the following facts and reflections:

"Two things attract the notice of the observing—the crimes of New York are classified, and a division seems to be made between the nations that compose New York, and one can almost tell the nation to which a man belongs by knowing what crimes he stands charged with. The assaults and batteries are mostly done by the Irish; the thefts, receiving stolen goods and that class of crimes have fallen into the hands of the Germans and Jews; the burglaries are mostly committed by the English; and the frauds, forgeries, &c., are taken in hand by the Yankees. As a people, the French are freest from crime. The other fact deserving of notice is that the heavy importing business is passing rapidly out of the hands of the Americans into the hands of foreigners, and the heaviest importers now are of that stamp, and the reason is that these men have credit abroad and Americans have not.

The style of living adopted in New York the past few years has nearly ruined the American abroad. A foreigner comes here—he can live on $1,000 a year, and when times go well with him he can live on $6,000. But as soon as an American gets along at all, he must have his house and let on Fifth Avenue, at a cost of from $100,000 to $200,000; his style of living must match, and the end is soon told. And by a foolish and vain and insane ostentation, the American is quietly and rarely flinging away the great gift placed in his hands. And when one sees the luxury, the effeminacy, the indolence, the want of physical culture, among the children of those called our "first families," and then looks at the keen wit, the sharp common sense, the physical energy of the poor, ragged or neglected children—the sons of coalheavers, draymen, and the poor—no one can be long in doubt from whence are to come the rulers and leaders of this country.

GUSTAVUS VASA.

The father of Gustavus Vasa and many of his friends and kinsmen had fallen in a massacre. His mother and several of the most illustrious ladies were carried prisoners to Copenhagen, and treated with every indignity. On his own head a high price was set, and he was safe nowhere. He fled into Dalicarlia, a wild region of mines and mountains, inhabited by the most daring and independent race of Sweden. He hoped to rouse them to the rescue of their country, but that great bloody deed, and Christian's spies everywhere, had thoroughly unmanned even these hardy men. On his journey his servant made off with his clothes and effects, and Gustavus pursued him till his horse fell under him but in vain. Once more disguised as a peasant, he went on through sterile mountains, unpeopled heaths and forests, till he reached Fahlun, with its blazing fires rolling smoke, and sooty copper works. Here he labored for some time in the mines, but his uneasy mind drove him on again.

He engaged as a thresher at a farm; but there the fineness of his linen and his manners did not escape a sharp-eyed maid. The master informed of this, soon recognized Gustavus a fellow student at Upsala, and filled with terror, entreated him to plunge deeper into the mountains, and leave him and his family in safety. He next betook himself to the castle of a nobleman, who received him most affectionately, making himself most sure of the offered reward. He mounted and rode off to the next military station, and was soon back again with twenty troopers. But the bird was flown, through a hint from the more noble wife, who furnished him with a horse and sledge for his escape. He sought refuge at the door of a monastery founded by his ancestors, but the monks shut the door in his face. His next asylum was with a worthy clergyman; but here the Philistines were upon him again, for the Danish soldiery hunted him everywhere.

He was again rescued by the presence of mind of the lady, who, on the entrance of the troopers into the house, where Gustavus was sitting with the other farm men, she gave him a cuff on the ear and sent him off on pretence of some neglected errand. His host then concealed him under a load of straw, and drove him towards a place of security; but the soldiers met on the way, examined the load of straw, ran their swords through it in different directions, and at one pass pierced the leg of Gustavus. He bore the wound without stirring, and was saved, but the blood soon running through the cart, and leaving a track on the snow, his ingenious host cut a wound in his horse's foot, and when the bloody track was remarked, showed that as the cause. Through such dangers and discouragements Gustavus escaped, finally roused the men of Dalicarlia, expelled the Danes, and was unanimously elected King. He became one of the noblest Kings that ever reigned, completed the Reformation in Sweden, and remains one of the world's great names.—*Westminster Review.*

EXTERNAL INFLUENCES.—Every one knows people who are quite different people according as they are in town or country. I know a man—an exceedingly clever and learned man—who in town is sharp, severe, hasty, a very little bitter, and just a shade ill-tempered, who on going to the country becomes instantly genial, frank, playful, kind, and jolly; you would not know him for the same man if his face and form changed only half as much as his intelectual and moral nature. Many men when they go to the country, just as they put off frock coats and stiff stocks and put on loose cotton suits, big thick shoes, a loose soft handkerchief round their necks—just as they pitch away the vile hard hat of city propriety that pinches, cramps, and cuts the hapless head, and replace it by the light yielding wide-a-wake—do mentally pass through a like process of relief; their whole spiritual being is looser, freer, less tied up.—Such changes as that from town to country must, I should think, be felt by all educated people. Few men would feel the same amid the purple moors round Haworth and amid the soft English scenery that you see from Richmond Hill. Some individuals, indeed—whose minds are not merely torpid, may carry the same animus with them wherever they go; but their animus must be a very bad one. Mr. Scrugge, before his change of nature, was, no doubt, quite independent of external circumstances, and would, no doubt, have thought it proof of great weakness had he not been so. Nor was it a being of an amiable character in whose mouth Milton has put the words, "No matter where, so I be all the same!" And even in his mouth the sentiment was rather vapouring than true. But a dull, heavy, prosaic, miserly, cantankerous, suspicious, bitter old rascal would probably be much the same everywhere.—*Fraser's Magazine for December.*

SYDNEY SMITH ON ENJOYMENT.—The great wit and reviewer never penned wiser and truer words than these:

"Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it. A childhood passed with a due mixture of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole of life a feeling of calm pleasure, and in extreme old age is the very last remembrance which time can erase from the mind of man. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to this present moment. A man is the happier for life for having once made an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure; which contributes to render old men so inattentive to the scenes before them, and carries them back to a world that is past and to scenes never to be renewed again."

LAGOM, BOYS! LAGOM.—Dr. Griffiths, when President of the Andover Theological Seminary, convened the students at his room, one evening, and told them that he had observed that they were all growing thin and dyspeptical from a neglect of the duty of laughter, and he insisted upon it that they should go through a company drill in it then and there. The doctor was an immense man, with great amplitude of chest and most magisterial manner. "Here," he said to the first, "you must practice: now hear me!" and bursting out into a sonorous laugh, he fairly obliged his pupils, one by one, to join, till the whole were almost convulsed. "That will do for once," said the doctor, "and now mind you keep in practice!"

"WHAT A NOSE!"—Not many years ago, in the village of Eatonton, Georgia, a man made his appearance and stopped a tavern. He had a most remarkable nose—one which almost monopolized his entire face—red, Roman, enormous. The glances cast at it and the remarks made about it had rendered its owner somewhat sensitive upon the subject. A half-grown negro boy was summoned by the proprietor to carry his baggage to his room.—Cuffee was much taken with the nose. As he came out of the room, unable to contain himself longer he exclaimed, "Golly, what a nose!" Our travel, or overheard him, and went to his master with a demand for his punishment. Cuffee was called up and at the suggestion of some bystanders, was let off on condition that he would apologize to the offended gentleman. This he readily agreed to do. Walking to the room where our traveler was, and touching his hat and humbly bowing, he said: "Massa, you ain't got no nose at all!"

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